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## ABSTRACT

As required by Public Law 100-146, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1987, this two-part compendium contains descriptions of federal and state programs in Mississippi providing services to persons with developmental disabilities. Part 1, an analysis of federally assisted programs, covers health services, housing, Medicaid, mental health programs, human development programs, Social Security, special education, transportation, and vocational rehabilitation. Each program description provides information on the administering agency, the legislation enabling the provision of services, the eligibility requirements for receiving services, the scope of the programs, the extent of services, and the effectiveness of the services in meeting individuals' needs. Part 2, which analyzes major state agencies serving developmentally disabled persons, covers Mississippi State's Department of Health, Department of Mental Health, Department of Education, School for the Blind, School for the Deaf, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind, Children's Rehabilitation Center, Division of Rehabilitation Services, Division of Medicaid, Council on Aging, Divisions of Family and Children's Services and Economic Assistance, and Housing Finance Corporation. Appendices contain a copy of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 1987 and information on funding and expenditures. (JDD)

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# REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF MISSISSIPPI STATE/ FEDERAL PROGRAMS SERVICING PERSONS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

## THE 1990 REPORT TO CONGRESS, VOLUME I



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PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH:  
THE DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES ACT OF 1987  
BY THE  
MISSISSIPPI DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES  
PLANNING COUNCIL

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REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF MISSISSIPPI STATE/FEDERAL PROGRAMS  
SERVICING PERSONS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

THE 1990 REPORT TO CONGRESS, VOLUME I

PREPARED BY:  
MISSISSIPPI DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES  
PLANNING COUNCIL

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## PREFACE

The summaries of Part I: federally-assisted programs and Part II: major state agencies serving developmentally disabled persons contained in this compendium are part of the reporting requirements for each state to develop as described in P.L. 100-146, "The Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1987." This Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act requires each state Developmental Disabilities Planning Council to carry out various planning activities, including the conduct of a comprehensive review and analysis of the eligibility for services provided, and the extent, scope and effectiveness of, services provided, and functions performed by all State agencies (including agencies which provide public assistance).

The Research and Training Center for the Handicapped located at the University of Mississippi was contacted by the Mississippi Council on Developmental disabilities to develop this compendium as part of the requirements under P.L. 100-146. This analysis of federally-assisted and state-agency programs is one part of the 1990 Report; which in its entirety is a comprehensive review of Mississippi's service delivery network serving individuals who are developmentally disabled.

The contents of Part I of this document contain descriptions of federal programs in Mississippi providing services to persons with developmental disabilities. The selection of these specific programs was done through technical assistance provided by the National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils (NADDC), the Director of the Mississippi Council on Developmental Disabilities, the Governor's office of State-Federal Programs, and the Federal Office of Domestic Assistance in Washington. Each program description is formatted to provide the reader, when available, with information on 1) the administering agency; 2) the legislation enabling the provision of services; 3) the eligibility requirements for receiving services; 4) the scope of the programs ( a range of the services offered); 5) the extent of services (data on the numbers served or program expenditures); 6) the effectiveness of the services in meeting the needs of individuals with disabilities.

The process for gathering information for Part II was divided into various phases. The initial phase was to identify a contact person in each agency. In most cases there existed a director who was directly responsible for each agency. However, in other cases, due to unfilled position or a division of responsibilities, gathering information proved to be difficult.

After identifying the individuals to contact for each program, Mr. Ed Bell, Director of the Developmental Disabilities Planning Council of Mississippi, contacted each agency and described what information was needed. Mr. Bell requested a copy

of the agency's current or most recent state plan if available, and the annual report to the legislature. If the agency has undergone a recent evaluation by their federal funding source, a copy of this evaluation report was also requested.

It was most fortunate for the researchers that every state agency must submit an annual report in accordance with the requirements of Section 37-3-11 of the Mississippi Code of 1972. The most recent annual report was obtained from every state agency.

Most of this information was easily accessed and mailed to our offices within a weeks time. Some of the literature we received was quite lengthy, and contained samples of applications and federal laws applicable to the program.

Once we received this information by mail we, at times, corresponded or conversed with persons in charge to clarify procedures and to ask questions about any areas that were not clear. The individuals that we contacted were receptive and generally very helpful. At this point the information was combined and an initial draft of Part II was written.

We have attempted to keep a consistent format in order to make the information as readily accessible as possible. We wanted both to provide information needed for the purposes of the 1990 Report and to produce a document that would be useful to Mississippi consumers, families, and professionals.

This document will be revised in 1990 and we will add to and subtract from the text as new, inadvertently omitted or more complete information becomes available. Pending review by the various persons and agencies that have contributed information to the directory, this must still be considered a draft document only.

Future activities related to this document that would maximize its utility would include establishing it as part of a computer-based information and referral system, perhaps in the context of a toll free "hot line". Preliminary plans have also been made to produce a "user-friendly" informational bulletin for consumers and families.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 1990 Report to Congress of the Review and Analysis of Services to Persons with Developmental Disabilities is the work of a large number of people. It is impossible to mention all the individuals who assisted in this project.

Special thanks are due the twenty-nine (29) members of the Developmental Disabilities Planning Council and their State Plan Review Committee. Mr. Ed Bell, Director of the Developmental Disabilities Planning Council, gave tireingly of his time and expertise.

My sincere appreciation is also offered to Dr. David Braddock, Director of the Chicago Institute on Developmental Disabilities and Dr. John Kregel, Director of Research, Virginia Institute on Development Disabilities, who served as independent consultants to this project.

Special thanks are also extended to Developmental Disability program providers including State Agencies for their full cooperation and support of this study. This review and analysis would never have materialized without their aid and assistance.

Moh-Liang Tan completed a graduate degree from the University of Mississippi Department of Political Science while serving as the full-time research associate throughout the course of this study, was most competent and effective. Her constant attention to details, computer skills, and her wonderful interview skills with consumers enabled the work to be accomplished with great facility and accuracy.

Mit Arnold brought to the coordinator role, eight years of experience as Director of the University Affiliated Programs for the Developmentally Disabled of Georgia. Her future world vision and information pool proved of immeasurable worth.

Finally, appreciation is expressed to many individuals with developmental disabilities whose time and effort provided us with accurate information enabling this report to become a more useful blueprint for the planning of future services to developmentally disabled persons in out state to achieve the goals of independence, productivity, and integration into the community.

James W. Mann  
Project Director  
University of Mississippi

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PART I

ANALYSIS OF FEDERALLY  
ASSISTED PROGRAMS  
SERVING DEVELOPMENTALLY  
DISABLED PERSONS

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## Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Mississippi Department of Health

Enabling Legislation: Title V of the Social Security Act of 1935, as amended by P.L. 97-35 and subsequent amendments

### Mission of Program

The purpose of the MCH Block Grant is to enable states to maintain and strengthen their leadership in planning, promoting, coordination and evaluating health care for mothers and children who do not have access to adequate health care, in particular those who are low income or otherwise have limited access to quality care.

### Eligibility for Services

Women - especially mothers - and children with low incomes in need of health care services are eligible under this grant.

### Scope of Services

In 1985, Services for Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) (P.L. 99-272) replaced the Crippled Children Services (CCS) program, which had been folded into the MCH Block Grant in 1981 but generally administered separately at the state level. Many states have continued to administer the Services for Children with Special Health Care Needs program with the same general target population and program content as they did previously under the CCS program.

The current structure provides for a program within the MCH Block Grant to promote the development of community-based service networks and case management services for children with special health care needs.

Federal program goals include the development of community-based service networks located in or near the child's home community and designed to improve the child's health status, functioning, and well-being; and case management services to help assure children and their families access to necessary comprehensive services, including early identification and intervention services, diagnostic and evaluation services, treatment, rehabilitation, family support, and special education.

## Documentation

National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils. (1989). Technical Bulletin Number 3. The 1990 Reports, Washington, DC.

Mississippi State Health Plan, (1989). Mississippi State Department of Health. Jackson, MS.

## HUD Section 8 Rental Assistance

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Enabling Legislation: Section 8 rental assistance was originally authorized by the U.S. Housing Act of 1937. P.L. 93-383 (Housing and Community Development Act of 1974) is the current enabling legislation.

### Mission of Program

The original goal of this program was to aid low and very low income families in obtaining decent, safe, and sanitary housing in private accommodations. This rental subsidy can also benefit persons with disabilities as well as low income individuals. This legislation provides for subsidies to owners of new, rehabilitated or existing housing occupied by low-income tenants.

### Eligibility for Services

Federal eligibility criteria states that a tenant's income must not exceed 80% of the median income for an area in order to qualify for this assistance. Individuals with disabilities and their families who have incomes that are 80% or less of the median income for their area will generally be found eligible. Individuals with developmental disabilities are specifically targeted for services in the eligibility criteria for Section 8 housing. The definition of disability includes those individuals who are either developmentally disabled, physically handicapped, or chronically mentally ill.

The term developmental disability is defined by HUD as a severe chronic disability which:

- a) is attributed to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;

- b) is manifested before the person reaches the age of 22;
- c) is likely to continue indefinitely;
- d) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: 1) self care, 2) receptive and expressive language, 3) learning, 4) mobility, 5) self-direction, 6) capacity for independent living, 7) economic self-sufficiency, and
- e) reflects the person's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic care, treatment, or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

The term physically handicapped means any adult having an impairment which is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, is a substantial impediment to his or her ability to live independently, and is of a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

The term chronically mentally ill means an adult with a severe and persistent mental or emotional disorder that seriously limits his or her functional capacities relative to primary aspects of daily living such as personal relations, living arrangements, work, recreation, etc., and whose disability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

Individuals who meet the criteria for developmental disability, physically handicapped, or chronically mentally ill are then considered eligible. Eligible tenants pay the highest of either 30% of adjusted gross income, 10% of gross income or the portion of welfare assistance designated to meet housing costs. This amount generally works out to about 25% of their monthly income with HUD providing the funds to pay the difference between that amount and the full rent for the unit. Subsidy payments are provided by HUD to the property owner which can be a public, private, or nonprofit organization.

#### Rental Property

Housing subsidized by HUD must meet safety and sanitation standards. Property can be owned by public, private, or non-profit organizations. Rents (including utilities) for HUD units must fall within the range of fair market rents, as determined by HUD. HUD proposes to eliminate and replace the fair market rent limits of Section 8 rental subsidies, which tended to be arbitrary, with payments that are based on reasonable and necessary costs of operating a project. This rental assistance



may be used in existing housing, in new construction and in moderately or substantially rehabilitated units, although currently no new money is available for new construction or substantial rehabilitation. In addition, no more than 5% of the available units may be rented to lower-income families whose incomes are between 50 and 80 percent of the median income for the community.

### Scope of Services

Section 8 rental assistance is available for individuals with developmental disabilities. These individuals must also meet the income guidelines. Individuals with disabilities and their families who have incomes that are 80% or less of the median income for their area are generally considered eligible (this eligibility also depends on the amount of owned assets). There are four separate Section 8 components: Existing Housing, Moderate Rehabilitation, Substantial Rehabilitation, and New Construction. In existing housing, the tenant selects the unit to which the subsidy will be applied, in the other programs the subsidy is attached to the unit itself.

#### Existing Housing

This portion of the program applies to all kinds of dwelling units already built and available in the community. Section 8 is also available to families who own or lease their mobile home sites. Independent Group Residences and congregate housing that meet certain program requirements are also eligible for Section 8 assistance.

Eligible individuals and their families are given Certificates of Participation which they can use to rent an apartment or home in the community. The units must meet specific housing quality standards, and the landlord must be willing to participate in the program. Individuals with disabilities are eligible to receive certificates for rents up to 20% above the fair market rate, if the additional rent can be justified by the extra cost associated with an accessible unit in the market area.

The major advantage with this portion of the program is that the tenant can choose the unit or the Certificate can be applied to a currently occupied unit that meets the program requirements, or a different unit can be chosen, if it is within the Public Housing Agency's service area. If a tenant moves, in accordance with the lease after receiving a certificate, he or she may apply it to the new unit, provided it meets the HUD requirements.

#### Moderate Rehabilitation

Under this portion of Section 8, owners of substandard rental housing can contract with a local public housing agency for a fifteen-year term for units that have been rehabilitated to meet program standards. The improvement must be something other

than routine maintenance, and must involve a minimum expenditure of \$1,000 per unit. Fair market rate for existing housing for the moderate rehabilitation program is 120% of the fair market rate for existing housing; an additional 10% is allowable where the higher rent is necessary to support the cost of making the units accessible.

Up to 5% of the units in this portion of the Section 8 program may be units meeting housing standards that are rehabilitated for accessibility alone. Any number of substandard units that are rehabilitated may include accessibility in the renovations.

Most types of rental housing requiring a moderate level of rehabilitation are eligible; however, mobile homes and rental housing units assisted under other Federal housing programs may not be assisted under this program. Owners are responsible for tenant selection but must select from eligible families referred by the local housing agency to fill any vacant units. The subsidy is attached to the unit, thus limiting the tenant's mobility.

#### **New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation**

In these two types of projects, the owner enters into an agreement with HUD to accept Section 8 payments of designated units. HUD advertises availability of funding and requests for proposals from housing developers. Proposals approved for Section 8 payments can use the HUD guarantee of rental subsidy to obtain conventional financing for construction or rehabilitation.

Eligibility for participation relates to the unit, and individual tenant eligibility is determined by the project manager within the requirements set by HUD regulations. While this saves the individual or family from the often long wait for a Certificate of Participation, it does limit the choice of a home.

Administration is handled through the owner, who may be a private owner or public housing agency, and the number of available units in an area is determined according to a formula based on population and need. Demand for units is high, and waiting lists for projects often develop quickly once advertising and occupancy begin.

### **HUD Section 202 Program**

#### **Program Overview**

**Administering Agency:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

**Enabling Legislation:** Section 202 Program of direct loans is authorized by Section 202 of the Housing

Act of 1959, as amended, by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, Section 162. Section 202 is a decentralized program, and responsibility for program administration has been delegated to Area Managers, including the Supervisors of Multifamily Service Offices.

### Mission of Program

The purpose of Section 202 is to provide direct Federal loans for a maximum term of 40 years under Section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended, to assist private, non-profit corporations and consumer cooperatives in the development of new or substantially rehabilitated housing and related facilities to serve the physically handicapped, developmentally disabled, or chronically mentally ill adults.

The 202 policy is to provide loans to finance the construction or substantial rehabilitation of residential projects for the elderly or disabled. Loans for housing that meets the requirements of the Section 202 program are automatically eligible for Section 8 rental assistance.

### Eligibility for Services

Long-term direct loans at interest rates of no more than 9.25% are available to private non-profit organizations to finance rental or cooperative housing facilities for occupancy by the elderly or handicapped. These low interest loans are available to a wide range of groups. Section 202 and Section 8 rental assistance have been available in tandem since 1974 as a result of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (U.S. Department of HUD, 1979).

Eligible tenants include persons who are single, 62 or older or who are disabled, or families in which the head of the household or spouse is disabled or over 62. The same income of no more than 80% of the area median income applies to Section 202 as with Section 8 Rental Assistance. The legislation states that 20% to 25% of all Section 202 funding must be used in rural areas.

The definition of disability includes those individuals who are either developmentally disabled, physically handicapped, or chronically ill.

The term developmental disability is defined by HUD as a severe chronic disability which:

- a) is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;

- b) is manifested before the person reaches the age of 22;
- c) is likely to continue indefinitely;
- d) results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: 1) self care, 2) receptive and expressive language, 3) learning, 4) mobility, 5) self-direction, 6) capacity for independent living, 7) economic self-sufficiency, and
- e) reflects the person's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic care, treatment, or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

The term physically handicapped means any adult having an impairment which is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, is a substantial impediment to his or her ability to live independently, and is of a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

The term chronically mentally ill means an adult with a severe and persistent mental or emotional disorder that seriously limits his or her functional capacities relative to primary aspects of daily living such as personal relations, living arrangements, work, recreation, etc., and whose disability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

Individuals who meet the criteria for developmental disability, physically handicapped, or chronically mentally ill are then considered eligible.

#### Scope of Services

Long term direct loans are available at an interest rate of no more than 9.25% or at a lower interest rate based on the average rate paid on Federal obligations during the preceding fiscal year. Section 8 funds are available for 100% of the Section 202 units.

The housing projects shall be designed to provide, and management plans shall also include, the range of necessary services for the occupants, such as health, continuing education, welfare, recreational, homemaker, counseling and referral services. Transportation is also required where necessary to facilitate access to employment opportunities and religious activities.

Housing for the developmentally disabled may be proposed for small group homes of up to 15 persons per site or independent living residences of up to 40 units. Facilities for 6 to 8 persons are preferable, if feasible, as smaller projects can



provide more normal or home-like environments. Facilities should be scattered throughout the community and should not be located on adjacent sites, if they would exceed the above limits. Housing should be located in predominately residential neighborhoods where other family housing is located and should be reasonably close to shopping, commercial facilities and services, jobs, recreation, etc. Such housing should not be located in areas dominated by or adjacent to institutional facilities including, schools for the handicapped, workshops, day-care centers or medical facilities.

Most proposals involving the developmentally disabled are for group homes, but proposals that provide opportunities for more independent living for the developmentally disabled are encouraged.

In new construction, all units must be accessible and usable by the physically handicapped. Lavish design is avoided and the emphasis placed on accessibility. In group homes, only one or two persons are permitted in each bedroom unit. In addition, the living unit occupied by the houseparents must be accessible to all residents. There shall be at least one full bathroom for every four residents.

#### Documentation

Department of Housing and Urban Development. Programs of HUD. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development report HUD 214-PA, August, 1987, pp. 35-36.

Department of Housing and Urban Development. Section 202 Direct Loan Program for Housing for the Elderly and Handicapped. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development report HUD 4571.1, March 31, 1982, pp. 1-1 to 1-10.

Federal Register. Proposed Rules for Loans for Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped; Section 202, Projects for Nonelderly Handicapped Families, November 2, 1988, pp. 44288-44321.

Morris, M. (1989, December/January). Comments Submitted on New HUD 202 Regulations. Work from Washington, pp. 11-12.

#### **General Medicaid Overview**

Medicaid provides payment for health and medical related care for certain people who have low income. In Mississippi, this program is directed through the Governor's Office Division of Medicaid. Eligibility decisions are made by local departments of social services. In FY 1988, persons with disabilities constituted 18.5% of the Medicaid recipients and received 34.2% of the dollars spent.



### Eligibility

All Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) and most Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients are automatically eligible. Others may be eligible for Medicaid if their income and resources meet the specific Medicaid limits or if excess income is spent on medical care.

### Resource Limitations

You can own your own home, the lot on which it sits and \$5,000 of land around the home and lot. Counted resources which cannot exceed Medicaid limits are: money on hand, stocks and bonds, refundable prepaid burial accounts, the value of more than one motor vehicle, cash value of life insurance, inherited property, and the unpaid balance on a deed of trust or mortgage held by applicant/recipient.

### Income Limitations

Income limits include all earnings with certain deductions, such as social security, veterans benefits, retirement pensions, interest on savings, support payments, and alimony. The income limits vary depending on where you live. Each county and city in Mississippi is in one of the income limit "groups."

## **Intermediate Care for Persons with Mental Retardation**

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Division of Medicaid, Office of the Governor

Enabling Legislation: P.L. 92-223

### Eligibility for Services

Specific patient assessment criteria are reviewed by the local medical assistance services staff. These criteria span seven categories intended to demonstrate the level of need for programming across an array of skills and abilities of health care services. Level of functioning in each category is graded from most to least dependent. Dependency status is established by the frequency of a behavior in some areas and degree of assistance required in others.

### Scope of Services

A wide variety of service options are available within the ICF/MR program. It requires planned individualized programs for

habilitative needs and/or health related services. These must exceed the level of room, board, and supervision of daily activities. Areas such as recreation, daily living skills, social skills, work preparation skills, and behavioral needs must be addressed at least annually. Persons with primary diagnoses of severe and profound mental retardation are the intended consumers of this program.

#### Extent of Services

The ICF/MR program ranks second in spending of all Medicaid programs with total expenditures of over 125 million. When compared to other programs at a dollar per consumer ratio the expensive nature of this program becomes evident. All institutionalized persons with mental retardation in Mississippi participate in this program as well as some people living in the community. It is the habilitative and health needs of the client that are the determining issues as to where placement and required services should be. Typically, these participants are persons with the most severe levels of mental retardation who require supervision and programming at a level above traditional service designs.

#### Effectiveness of Services

The overall objective of programming should be the attainment of the optimal physical, intellectual, social, or task learning level which the person can presently or potentially achieve. This is sought through the determination of and provision for active treatment. This program has always been considered medically based and restrictive in terms of the requirements necessary to participate. The ICF/MR program brings a significant amount of money into the state and may represent a disincentive towards deinstitutionalization. Lastly, this program is the most expensive of all residential models, and expansion in Mississippi is unlikely.

### **Technology Dependent Children Waiver (Formerly Katie Beckett Model Waiver)**

#### Program Overview

Enabling Legislation: P.L. 97-35

#### Eligibility for Services

Medicaid eligible individuals younger than 21 are entitled to this service based upon the anticipated cost to Medicaid of home care being less than the anticipated cost of their remaining in the hospital. This is taken into account along with the

estimated aggregate cost effectiveness of community services. The individual must also have a live-in primary care giver who accepts responsibility for health and welfare. A formal assessment and plan of care must precede approval for this program and occur prior to hospital discharge.

### Scope of Services

This program provides primarily an in-home alternative to hospitalization for children who are dependent on ventilator assistance for breathing. The parents of Katie Beckett made an emotional plea to former President Reagan for assistance in returning their daughter home where they could care for her. Following in-home training for equipment maintenance, Medicaid provides a large array of medical equipment and supplies ranging from the ventilator to communication devices.

### Effectiveness of Services

The prevention of re-hospitalization and provision of in-home care at a reduced cost are the primary determinants of program effectiveness. This program provides a direct alternative to long-term hospitalization and a return to the home environment.

## **Personal Care Waiver**

### Program Overview

Enabling Legislation: P.L. 97-35

### Eligibility for Services

Recipients are eligible either as "categorically needy" or "medically needy." Categorically needy includes SSI and ADC eligible (e.g. Blind, Aged, Disabled). Medically needy must meet income and resource requirements within the necessary limits. The program is designed primarily for adults although some services are available to children. This program does have a cap that is determined by a formula that limits the number that are eligible. Proof of impending intermediate care placement (ICF or ICF/MR) must be shown as well.

### Scope of Services

This program is intended to provide intervention for elderly persons and those with disabilities. This waiver program, as with all waivers, attempts to serve people who otherwise would be placed at an institution by maintaining them in the community or returning them from an institution. These services are defined

as long-term maintenance or support services which are necessary to prevent a more restrictive placement. Assistance is provided usually by a personal care aide in daily living skills, ambulation, medication administration, checking vital signs, and home management which includes cleaning, washing laundry, and shopping if no family member is available.

### **Skilled Nursing Care**

#### **Eligibility for Services**

Client eligibility is determined primarily on the basis of need for 24-hour nursing care as an alternative to hospitalization. The need for this level of care must be evident to an extended degree yet not requiring the constant availability of physician services and supportive services ordinarily found in the hospital setting.

#### **Scope of Services**

The services provided through this level of care are highly specialized and medically oriented. Beyond the routine services associated with 24 hour Registered Nurse availability, skilled care may involve such areas as gastronomy feedings, nasopharyngeal aspirations, colostomy or ileostomy care, catheters, and incontinence assistance. Many of these and other areas of the skilled nursing program require specialized services of physicians, registered nurses and therapists at a near hospital care level.

#### **Extent of Services**

This is a long-term care program which functions on a 24-hour basis and is associated with a high level of specialized professional care. The high costs of such a program are primarily the result of its extended care and multiple services focus. A typical recipient is a person severely medically involved who is very close to a hospital level of care.

#### **Effectiveness of Services**

Effectiveness in the skilled care program is defined in terms of health maintenance. The prevention of hospitalization and ability to provide quality medical care to a person requiring such a service is justification for effectiveness. People receiving these services have long term and sometimes permanent conditions for which proper maintenance of the existing disability may be the goal in itself. Expansion of this program is dependent solely on persons requiring such an intensive medically acute service, and no significant increases are



anticipated at this time.

## **Intermediate Nursing Care**

### **Eligibility for Services**

This level of care is traditionally thought of as nursing home care. The criteria for assessing intermediate care are divided into two areas: 1. functional capacity (the degree of assistance an individual requires to complete their activities of daily living) and 2. nursing needs. Functional capacity is measured by assessed levels of dependence in the following areas: Activities of Daily Living, Behavior Pattern and Orientation, Joint Motion, and Mobility.

### **Scope of Services**

Although functional skills may be diminished in the individual, there must be a necessary nursing requirement present that can only be provided or supervised by licensed nursing or professional personnel. Some combinations of services required to justify intermediate care are catheter care, therapy services, routine colostomy care, skin care and inhalation therapy. Services usually considered skilled may be offered at the intermediate care level on a temporary basis due to changing medical needs or acute situations.

### **Extent of Services**

The ICF program is the single most expensive Medicaid program. This is due in large part to the long-term but not necessarily permanent nature of the participant's medical conditions. The associated specialized care provided by physicians, nurses, and therapists on a long-term basis adds to the cost.

### **Effectiveness of Services**

There can be no doubt that the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981 has had an impact on program effectiveness of the ICF program. This law provided incentives to states to reduce the rate of growth in Medicaid spending although an expenditure "ceiling" was not established. OBRA required that federal Medicaid payments be reduced by 3,4 and 4.5% from 1982-1984. Limits on ICF bed development were set in many states.



## Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program

### Program Overview

Enabling Legislation: P.L. 97-35

### Eligibility for Services

The only requirement for recipients are that they must have current Medicaid eligibility and be age appropriate for the service. These recipients must be under age 21 and have the need for screening to ascertain any physical or mental deficiencies. Following this assessment, treatment is provided through comprehensive health and developmental intervention in the home.

### Scope of Services

This program provides an array of prevention and intervention services to its participants. The screening function comprises the bulk of the EPSDT program and provides at a minimum: comprehensive vision and hearing testing, complete health and developmental history, comprehensive unclothed physical examination, and dental screening. Diagnosis and treatment then follow as necessary and are required to be performed within a time frame of six months.

### Extent of Services

Potential long-term savings through the preventive measures of screening and treatment are yet to be realized. Costs associated secondarily with this program are informing the public, transportation availability, free services to those under 18, and provision of referral services as needed.

### Effectiveness of Services

Program effectiveness in the EPSDT program is determined by the early identification of children in need of screening and the timely response of services to intervene where necessary. Areas such as transportation and lack of special services hinder the necessary expansion this program requires. The rural regions have limited access to therapy services that are critical to the treatment phase of this program. Organized transportation to these services could provide the link and must be developed to meet population demands, particularly in rural Mississippi.

## Mississippi Community Support Program

### Program Overview:

Administering Agency: Department of Mental Health

### Mission and Scope of Program

The Mississippi Community Support Program (CSP) was initiated in 1982. The purpose of the CSP is to assist the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services in improving services and opportunities for persons with long-term mental illness. The CSP complements on-going Department initiatives, including case management and family support.

Case managers work with persons with mental illness and their families, providing the supports necessary for people with mental illness to remain in their home communities while receiving the services they need. Case managers also assist persons living in alternative living arrangements in the community, such as group homes or supervised apartments.

With the statewide case management program established, a priority was then set for the development and strengthening of support services for family members of the mentally ill across the state. The Family Education Program in the CSP was established to accomplish this goal. In addition to case management and family education/support, the CSP is also concentrating on program development efforts in residential or housing issue affecting persons with mental illness.

### Documentation

Annual Report, Mississippi Department of Mental Health, 1988.

Mississippi Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP)

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Department of Mental Health

### Mission and Scope of Program

The major purpose of CASSP is to enable Mississippi to strategically address some of its critical barriers to an effective continuum of services for seriously emotionally disturbed children, adolescents, and their families.

The Child and Adolescent Services System Program (CASSP) is a unit within the Division of Children and Youth Services. Initiated in Mississippi in 1984, CASSP is funded by the National

Institute of Mental Health to develop and implement services for children and youth with serious emotional problems who require long-term intervention by mental health and other related agencies. The general purposes of the statewide initiative of the Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP) include:

- a. to improve appropriate utilization of existing services while stimulating development of new resources for emotionally disturbed children;
- b. to facilitate interagency coordination of services for emotionally disturbed children; and,
- c. to develop support and advocacy networks on behalf of emotionally disturbed children.

#### Extent of Services

Funding levels for CASSP are presented below. For other outcomes related to CASSP activities, see Mission and Scope of Services above.

|       |                     |
|-------|---------------------|
| FY 87 | \$101,000           |
| FY 88 | 79,200              |
| FY 89 | 81,200              |
| FY 90 | 186,300 (requested) |

#### Documentation

Annual Report, Mississippi Department of Mental Health, 1988.

### **Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant Program (ADMS)**

#### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Mississippi Department of Mental Health

Enabling Legislation: Title XIX, Part B of the Public Health Services Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, and Title XIX of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

#### Mission of Program

The purpose of the ADMS Block Grant Program is to support new or existing community based mental health and substance abuse emergency, outpatient and case management, day support, residential and prevention/early intervention services.

The majority of the funding provided by this Division is

utilized by the fifteen (15) regional mental health/mental retardation facilities. The Division is also responsible for certifying, monitoring, and assisting alcohol halfway houses, three-quarterway houses and other specialized treatment facilities serving alcohol and drug abusers. The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse is also responsible for administering the State Three Percent Alcohol Tax Funds for the Department of Mental health.

#### Documentation

Annual Report, Mississippi Department of Mental Health, 1988.

### **Head Start**

#### Program Overview

Enabling Legislation: Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35), as amended.

#### Mission of Programs

Head Start is a federal grant program to local public and private nonprofit agencies to provide comprehensive health, education, nutrition, social and other services primarily to economically disadvantaged preschool children, including Indian children on federally recognized reservations, and children of migratory workers and their families; and to involve parents in activities with their children so that the children will attain overall social competence.

#### Eligibility for Services

Children from the age of three are eligible for Head Start services. Those children who participate in Head Start and are considered "handicapped" are classified using the regulations set forth in the Education of the Handicapped Act (P.L. 94-142). To be labeled "handicapped" the child must receive a diagnosis by appropriate professionals who make both a categorical diagnosis and a functional assessment.

At least 90 percent of the enrollees in Head Start programs must come from families whose income is below the federal poverty guidelines or from families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

A minimum of 10 percent of the total number of enrollment opportunities in Head Start programs in each state must be available for handicapped children.



## Scope and Effectiveness of Services

Congress has repeatedly criticized the fulfillment of the 10 percent mandatory inclusion of children with handicaps by serving children with minimal speech problems and other mildly handicapping conditions. The most recent published report (FY 1986 enrollment statistics) indicated that while 12.3 percent of the Head Start students were children with disabilities, 63 percent of these were children with speech handicaps. Federal guidelines on how to promote enrollment of children with more severe disabilities are currently being readied for issuance by the Department of Health and Human Services. These will be published in late 1989 as part of the final version of "Performance Standards and Guidance for Serving Children with Handicaps in Head Start Programs" published in draft form in late 1988. They will argue standards in relation to outreach and services in the areas of health, education, nutrition, mental health, and dental services already in place for Head Start enrollees in general.

## Documentation

National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils. (1989). Technical Bulletin Number 3. The 1990 Reports, Washington, DC.

## **Foster Care**

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Department of Human Services

Enabling Legislation: Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, as amended

### Mission of Program

The foster care provision in Title IV-E of the Social Security Act is a Federal formula grant program to assist states in:

1. The provision of services to eligible children needing care away from their families in foster care who are in the placement and care of the state agency administering the program;
2. Efficient administration; and
3. Training of child welfare staff.

### Eligibility for Services

Eligible children are those who are (or would be):

1. Eligible under Assistance to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC);
2. In need of foster care; and/or
3. In the care of the administering state agency or another public agency under agreement with the state agency.

### Adoption Assistance

#### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Department of Human Services

Enabling Legislation: Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, as amended

#### Mission of Program

This is a federal formula grant program to assist states in providing subsidies for the adoption of children with special needs, including children with development disabilities.

### Eligibility for Services

Children who (1) receive or are eligible for AFDC or SSI benefits; or (2) have special needs, such as a handicap, which makes it reasonable to conclude that they cannot be adopted without adoption assistance (i.e., subsidies and other supports) are eligible.

Handicap is defined as the presence of medical conditions, such as physical, mental or emotional handicaps (P.L. 96-272).

Federal funding may be used for adoption assistance until the adopted child is age 18 or until age 21 if the child has a disability and the state finds that assistance should be continued as a result.

Adopting families are not subject to any means-related criteria.

#### Comments

A related program, the Adoption Opportunities program, provides grants on a discretionary basis to state and local governments, institutions of higher learning, and non-profit organizations engaged in adoption services and in research on

child welfare activities. The purpose of these grants is to fund special demonstration projects in the field of special needs adoption, including the adoption of children with developmental disabilities. Children who are members of racial and ethnic minority groups have been targeted for particular emphasis in the Adoption Opportunities program under provisions of the Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption, and Family Services Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-294). The law also redefines requirements for a state task force on child abuse (the State Task Force on Children's Justice) to include representation of individuals experienced in working with children with handicaps.

P.L. 100-294 also includes a refined definition of "withholding of medically indicated treatment," in relation to the definition of child abuse of infants with disabilities and severe illnesses, as follows:

The term "withholding of medically indicated treatment" means the failure to respond to the infant's life-threatening conditions by providing treatment (including appropriate nutrition, hydration, and medication) which, in the treating physician's or physicians' reasonable medical judgement, will most likely to be effective in amelioration or correcting all such conditions, except that the term does not include the failure to provide treatment (other than appropriate nutrition, hydration, or medication) to an infant when, in the treating physician's or physicians' reasonable medical judgement (A) the infant is chronically and irreversibly comatose; (B) the provision of such treatment would merely prolong dying; not be effective in ameliorating or correcting all of the infant's life-threatening conditions; or otherwise be futile in terms of the survival of the infant; or (C) the provision of such treatment would be virtually futile in terms of the survival of the infant and the treatment itself under such circumstances would be inhumane.

## Child Welfare Services

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Mississippi Department of Human Services

Enabling Legislation: Child Welfare Services - State Grants, Title IV-B of the Social Security Act Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, as amended C.F.D.A.: 13.645.

### Mission of Program

The mission of the program is to establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services provided by state and local welfare agencies to enable children to remain in their own homes, or, where that is impossible, to provide alternate permanent homes for them.

### Eligibility for Services

Any families and children in need of Child Welfare services are eligible.

### Scope and Extent of Services

Child welfare services are defined as public social services which are directed toward the accomplishment of the following purposes: (a) protecting and promoting the welfare of all children, including handicapped, homeless, dependent, or neglected children; (b) preventing or remedying or assisting in the solution of problems which may result in the neglect, abuse, exploitation, or delinquency of children; (c) preventing the unnecessary separation of children from their families by identifying family problems, and preventing breakup of the family where the prevention of child removal is desirable and possible; (d) restoring to their families children who have been removed, by the provision of services to the child and the families; (e) placing children in suitable adoptive homes, in cases where restoration to the biological family is not possible or appropriate; and (f) assuring adequate care of children away from their homes, in cases where the child cannot be returned home or cannot be placed for adoption.

These federal grants may be used for cost of personnel to provide protective services to children; licensing of and standard-setting for private child-caring agencies and institutions; homemaker services; return of runaway children; and prevention and reunification services. Funds for foster care, day care, and adoption assistance under this program are limited.

### Documentation

Annual Report, Mississippi State Department of Public Welfare

Technical Bulletin Number 3, The 1990 Reports, National Association of Developmental Disabled, Washington, DC, 1989



## Older Americans Act

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Department of Human Services

Enabling Legislation: P.L. 89-73, as amended

### Mission of Program

The mission of the program is to provide services for the physical and mental well being of elderly individuals. Priorities of the program are amended to help meet the changing needs of older Americans.

### Eligibility for Services

Programs are open to all older Americans 60 years or older. The focus of assistance is on those individuals who are in the greatest social and economic need. Typically the fragile, minority populations, and individuals with low incomes are the primary target populations. In Mississippi, Area Agencies on Aging conduct a needs assessment to identify those individuals in greatest need of assistance.

### Scope of Services

There are a range of services provided through this legislation. Examples of services include home health care, housekeeping services and personal care services. Older individuals receiving services are generally alone without a support network of family or friends to assist them.

### Extent of Services

The extent of services as it impacts on older individuals who are developmentally disabled cannot be determined. The data gathered on individuals receiving services do not include disability related information. The data collected give demographic information on age, sex, and minority status. The needs assessments conducted on the local level look at the current living situation of an older person to determine the type of services required.

### Effectiveness of Services

There are no formal methods to evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

## Documentation

State Plan on Aging Under Title III of the Older Americans Act for Mississippi 1986-1988. Mississippi Council on Aging, Jackson.

### **Social Services Block Grant**

#### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Mississippi Department of Human Services

Enabling Legislation: Title XX of the National Social Security Act

#### Mission of Program

There are five main goals which direct the service delivery activities provided through this block grant. These goals are self-supporting; self-sufficiency; protection of children and adults; community/home based care; and institutional care.

#### Eligibility for Services

There are three primary categories of service eligibility. The first is universal access. Services are available to all individuals without regard to income. The second category is income maintenance. Services are available to individuals who receive federal income maintenance of either Aid to Dependent Children or Supplemental Security Income. The last category is income eligible. Services are available to persons whose annual income falls below a set percentage of the median income.

#### Scope of Services

##### **Social Services Block Grant - Mandated Direct Services**

The following direct services or components are mandated:

1. **Intake Services:** The direct activities related to informing and arranging for EPSDT and Family Planning Services for ADC recipients and certain Medicaid eligible individuals.
2. **Adult Services:** The direct activities associated with the provision of Home Based Care Services (either Chore, Companion, Homemaker).
3. **Adult Protective Services -** Receipt and investigation of reports and complaints; the determination of need;

counseling; and the arranging for (without agency cost) alternative living, legal representation, guardian, or commitment; and health and psychological care.

4. Child Protective Services - Investigation, assessment, documentation of need, arrangement for services, counseling, and the removal of a child from his/her home.
5. Foster Care and Adoption - All aspects for children in agency custody.
6. Family Services - The direct activities related to informing and arranging for EPSDT and Family Planning Services; and services on behalf of children for whom adoptive petitions have been filed independently.
7. Employment Services - The direct activities related to the provision of day care to children for ADC recipients who are employed or in education or training leading to employment (Title XX funding), and day care and transportation needed to require clients to participate in the Employment Services Program (Title XX or ESP funding).

#### Extent of Services

It is difficult to determine how many individuals with developmental disabilities have received services and the type of services provided. Data collected on the direct services provided by local agencies do not indicate whether or not the person receiving a service has a disability.

### **SSI/SSDI Work Incentives**

#### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Social Security Administration

#### Mission of Program

The mission of this program is to help persons who are disabled or blind to return to work and protect their status and their entitlement to cash payments and/or Medicaid or Medicare protection until they can reasonably be expected to pay their own way and buy their own health insurance protection.

### Eligibility for Services

Persons who qualify to receive SSI/SSDI work incentives must be eligible to receive SSI or SSDI benefits. Specific eligibility criteria are required for each program.

### Scope of Services

SSI/SSDI work incentives provide or continue eligibility for cash payments and/or Medicare/Medicaid coverage. The work incentives available to qualified persons include Section 1619a and 1619b, impairment-related work expenses, continued payment to individuals under a vocational rehabilitation plan, trial work period, extended period of eligibility, continuation of Medicare coverage, and Plans for Achieving Self-Support.

### Effectiveness of Services

SSI/SSDI work incentives have reduced the risks of losing income or medical coverage for many persons who return to work. Disincentives still exist for some individuals who would like to work.

## Section 1619a and 1619b

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Social Security Administration

Enabling Legislation: Employment Opportunities for Disabled Americans Act (P.L. 99-643), July 1, 1987

### Mission of the Program

The mission of the program is to assist SSI recipients with returning to work by easing the transition between being on disability payments and Medicaid and being self-supporting.

### Eligibility for Services

Section 1619a provides cash benefits to SSI recipients engaged in substantial gainful activity (SGA) if they continue to have the original disabling condition and currently meet the income and resource requirements. Qualified persons continue to receive cash benefits unless the mental or physical impairment improves or the benefits are terminated for a reason other than the disability. SSI is reinstated if income levels fall below SGA and eligibility criteria for SSI are met.

Section 1619b provides Medicaid coverage for SSI recipients under age 65 who are disabled or blind if their earnings are too



high to receive SSI cash payments. To be eligible for Medicaid, a person must (1) have a disabling condition or continue to be blind, (2) need Medicaid in order to work, (3) not be able to afford benefits equivalent to SSI and Medicaid coverage, and (4) meet all nondisability-related requirements for SSI other than earnings. Qualified persons continue to receive Medicaid coverage until their earnings reach a substantially higher level which takes into account their ability to afford medical care and normal living expenses.

### Scope of Services

Section 1619(a) provides special SSI cash benefits to individuals with disabilities "who lose eligibility for SSI payments under the regular rules because they have earnings at the level that ordinarily is considered to represent SGA (\$300). Section 1619(b) provides special SSI recipient status for Medicaid purposes to working disabled or blind individuals when their earnings make them ineligible for further cash payments."

### Effectiveness of Services

Section 1619 was established to help persons with disabilities become self-supporting. Previously, SSI recipients who earned SGA faced the risk of losing cash benefits and Medicaid coverage even if their total income and resources were within the SSI need criteria. The increased numbers of persons participating in Section 1619a and 1619b benefits reflects the program's success in helping persons with disabilities work and become self-supporting.

One measure of program effectiveness is a positive correlation between Section 1619 participation and employment initiatives for persons with severe disabilities.

Persons receiving Medicaid benefits under Section 1619b are reviewed periodically for redetermination of eligibility. Those claims which fit a criteria for screening due to their high probability of having changes, i.e. fluctuations in wages, are coded with a high error profile code. Reviews are conducted every two to three years to determine if the person is still eligible to receive SSI even though SSI payments are not being received.

### Documentation

National Association of Developmental Disabilities Council. (1989). Notes on Section 1619 of the Supplemental Security Income Program. Washington, D.C.: Unpublished Manuscript.

Office of Supplemental Security Income. (December, 1988). Section 1619 quarterly statistical report. Baltimore, MD: Division of Program Management and Analysis.

Social Security Administration. (1988). A Summary Guide to Social Security and Supplemental Security Income Work Incentives for the Disabled and Blind (SSA Publication No. 64-030). Baltimore, MD: Social Security Administration, Office of Disability.

## **Continued Payment to Individuals Under a Vocational Rehabilitation Plan**

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Social Security Administration

### Mission of Program

The mission of the program is to assist SSI/SSDI recipients with returning to work by easing the transition between being on disability payments and being self-supporting.

### Eligibility for Services

Persons who are determined to no longer have a disability which prevents them from engaging in substantial gainful activity (SGA) and who are participating in an approved State vocational rehabilitation program are eligible to receive continued SSI or SSDI payments. Participation in the vocational rehabilitation program must increase the chances of permanent removal from the disability rolls. Eligibility to participate in the continued payment program is determined by the Social Security Administration.

### Scope of Services

Persons under a vocational rehabilitation plan can continue receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) payments after they are no longer disabled on the basis of medical recovery if they are participating in an approved State vocational rehabilitation plan at the time that the disability ceases.

### Extent of Services

No data available.

### Effectiveness of Services

Program effectiveness data needs to be collected on the percentage of total SSI/SSDI recipients who return to work and receive continued payment while participating in a vocational rehabilitation plan.

## Documentation

Social Security Administration. (1988). A Summary Guide to Social Security and Supplemental Security Income Work Incentives for the Disabled and Blind (SSA Publication No. 64-030) Baltimore, MD: Social Security Administration, Office of Disability.

## **Impairment-Related Work Expenses**

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Social Security Administration

### Mission of Program

The mission of the program is to assist SSI?SSDI recipients with returning to work by easing the transition between being on disability payments and being self-supporting.

### Eligibility for Services

Persons receiving SSI and SSDI benefits are eligible to deduct impairment-related work expenses. SSI recipients must first establish Federal SSI eligibility without the impairment-related work expense deductions. After eligibility is determined, persons receiving SSI benefits can exclude their work-related expenses to compute the amount of cash payment. The person must pay for the items and services and not receive a reimbursement for the expenses by another source. Costs for items or services can only be deducted if they are needed by the individual in order to return to work.

### Scope of Services

Persons who need impairment-related items and services in order to work can deduct these expenses from their earnings when determining substantial gainful activity (SGA) under Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Income (SSDI). Impairment-related expenses can also be excluded from earned income in determining the SSI monthly payment amount.

Expenses that are likely to be deducted include attendant care services, transportation costs, medical devices, prosthesis, work-related equipment and assistants, residential modifications, routine drugs and medical services, diagnostic procedures, nonmedical appliances and devices, expendable medical supplies, and costs for a seeing-eye dog. Specific types of services and items under each category are described.

### Extent of Services

No data available.

### Effectiveness of Services

Program effectiveness data needs to be collected on the percentage of total SSI/SSDI recipients who return to work and participate in the impairment-related work expense incentive program.

### Documentation

Social Security Administration. (1988). A Summary Guide to Social Security and Supplemental Security Income Work Incentives for the Disabled and Blind (SSA Publication No. 64-030) Baltimore, MD: Social Security Administration, Office of Disability.

## **Trial Work Period**

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Social Security Administration

### Mission of Program

The mission of the program is to assist SSDI recipients with returning to work by easing the transition between being on disability payments and being self-supporting.

### Eligibility for Services

Persons who are receiving SSDI benefits are entitled to a trial work period beginning the date that a claim is filed or the month of entitlement, whichever comes first.

### Scope of Services

Persons receiving Supplemental Security Disability Income (SSDI) can work for a period of nine months and continue receiving full disability benefits. The purpose of the program is to allow SSDI recipients the opportunity to test their ability to work without losing their medical and financial benefits.

SSDI recipients receive a month of work credit for every month that the individual's earnings are over \$75.00 a month. A person who is self-employed receives one work credit for every month of fifteen hours of work. The trial work period is completed when nine work credits are accumulated. The nine months do not have to be consecutive. At the end of the trial



work period, determination is made as to whether the individual can do substantial gainful activity as defined by earnings over \$300.00 a month. Determination decisions are made by the Social Security Administration. Benefits are paid for three months following a decision that the individual is no longer disabled and is ineligible to receive SSDI cash payments.

#### Extent of Services

No data available.

#### Effectiveness of Services

Program effectiveness data needs to be collected on the percentage of total SSDI recipients who return to work and participate in the trial work period incentive program.

#### Documentation

Social Security Administration. (1988). A Summary Guide to Social Security and Supplemental Security Income Work Incentives for the Disabled and Blind (SSA Publication No. 64-030) Baltimore, MD: Social Security Administration, Office of Disability.

### **Extended Period of Eligibility**

#### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Social Security Administration

#### Mission of Program

The mission of the program is to assist SSDI recipients with returning to work by easing the transition between being on disability payments and being self-supporting.

#### Eligibility for Services

SSDI recipients who have completed a nine-month trial work period and are determined by the Social Security Administration to no longer be disabled because their earnings exceed SGA level are eligible for an extended period of eligibility. The extended period of eligibility begins the month after the trial work period ends.

#### Scope of Services

Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) recipients who have completed a nine-month trial work period are provided with a

thirty-six-month period in which benefits can be reinstated should earnings fall below the substantial gainful activity (SGA) level. Benefits are reinstated during this time without need for a new application, disability determination, or any waiting period. A new application for SSDI benefits would have to be completed during any month that the individual's earnings fall below SGA level after the thirty-six months are up.

#### Extent of Services

No data available.

#### Effectiveness of Services

Program effectiveness data needs to be collected on the percentage of total SSDI recipients who return to work and participate in the extended period of eligibility incentive program.

#### Documentation

Social Security Administration. (1988). A Summary Guide to Social Security and Supplemental Security Income Work Incentives for the Disabled and Blind (SSA Publication No. 64-030) Baltimore, MD: Social Security Administration, Office of Disability.

### **Continuation of Medicare Coverage**

#### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Social Security Administration

#### Mission of Program

The mission of the program is to assist SSDI recipients with returning to work by easing the transition between receiving disability benefits and being self-supporting.

#### Eligibility for Services

SSDI recipients who are engaging in SGA and have not medically recovered are eligible to receive continued Medicare coverage.

#### Scope of Services

Persons qualifying for SSDI benefits who are engaging in substantial gainful activity (SGA) and who have not medically recovered can continue to receive Medicare benefits for thirty-

nine months after completing a trial work period.

Medicare coverage is provided for qualified persons during the thirty-six-month benefit reinstatement period after a trial work period is completed and for an additional three months after that. Medicare coverage may continue for a longer period of time if earnings fall below SGA for any of the thirty-nine months. Medicare coverage is terminated if a person's disability entitlement ends due to reasons other than engaging in SGA.

#### Extent of Services

No data available.

#### Effectiveness of Services

Program effectiveness data needs to be collected on the percentage of total SSDI recipients who return to work and participate in the continued Medicare coverage incentive program.

#### Documentation

Social Security Administration. (1988). A Summary Guide to Social Security and Supplemental Security Income Work Incentives for the Disabled and Blind (SSA Publication No. 64-030) Baltimore, MD: Social Security Administration, Office of Disability.

### **Plans for Achieving Self-Support**

#### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Social Security Administration

#### Mission of Program

The mission of the program is to assist SSI and SSDI recipients with returning to work by easing the transition between receiving disability benefits and being self-supporting.

#### Eligibility for Services

Persons who are blind or disabled can have a plan. "The individual must have a feasible work goal, a specific savings/spending plan, and must provide a clearly identifiable accounting for the funds which are set aside. The plan must be in writing and have a specific time frame. The individual must then follow the plan and negotiate revisions as necessary" (Social Security Administration, 1988). Social Security representatives, vocational rehabilitation counselors, social

workers, or employers can assist an individual with developing a plan.

### Scope of Services

Plans for Achieving Self-Support (PASS) allow persons to set aside income or resources for a specific period of time for the purpose of establishing or maintaining Supplemental Security Income (SSI) eligibility, accomplishing a work goal, or increasing SSI payments. The purpose of the program is to assist qualified persons with becoming self-supporting by allowing them to save money towards work without risking the loss of medical or financial benefits under the income or resource restrictions.

Qualified persons can set aside income and resources for a period of time for a specific work goal such as education, vocational training, starting a business, or to purchase work equipment. The income that is set aside is not included in SSI income and resource tests and does not affect substantial gainful activity determination (SGA). SSI eligibility can be maintained or established and SSI payments can be increased with the use of PASS.

Persons receiving Supplemental Security Disability Income (SSDI) can set aside SSDI money under a PASS plan which may make them eligible for SSI benefits.

### Extent of Services

No data available. An informal, verbal survey suggests that roughly 1,000 persons nationwide have an active PASS plan.

### Effectiveness of Services

Program effectiveness data needs to be collected on the percentage of total SSI recipients who return to work and participate in the PASS incentive program.

### Documentation

Social Security Administration. (1988). A Summary Guide to Social Security and Supplemental Security Income Work Incentives for the Disabled and Blind (SSA Publication No. 64-030) Baltimore, MD: Social Security Administration, Office of Disability.

## **SSDI Adult Disabled Child Benefits**

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Social Security Administration



Enabling Legislation: Social Security Act Amendments of 1956,  
Title II, Section 202

Mission of Programs

Programs established under the Social Security Act and related laws have the basic objective of providing for material needs of families, protecting aged and disabled persons against the expense of illness that could otherwise exhaust savings, keeping families together, and giving children the opportunity to grow up in health and security.

Eligibility for Services

Persons aged 18 or older who become disabled before age 22 are eligible to receive SSDI Adult Disabled Child (ADC) benefits under a worker's disability, retirement, or survivors benefits. The person must be disabled as defined by "the inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity" (income over \$300.00 a month) "by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months." Individuals can qualify on the record of grandparents in some cases.

Scope of Services

The purpose of the ADC benefit program is to provide cash benefits to adult children with disabilities to assist them with their self-support following the loss of income of a parent due to disability, retirement, or death. Eligible adult children receive an auxiliary cash payment under a worker's SSDI Disability, Retirement, or Deceased Benefit Program. The amount of the cash payment is the same as an unmarried child without a disability who receives cash payments through age 18 under a disabled, deceased, or retired worker's benefits. ADC recipients continue to receive benefits after age 18 because they have a disability.

Persons receiving ADC benefits may also be eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or SSDI due to their disability. ADC recipients may be reentitled to receive childhood disability benefits if they become disabled again within 84 months of the month in which the benefits were terminated. The number of survivors receiving ADC benefits effects the amount of cash payment that each person receives.

A person entitled to ADC benefits for 24 months is eligible to receive Medicare. Medicare is administered by the Health Care Financing Administration and can be applied for at the Social Security Office.

## Effectiveness of Services

The objective of the program is to partially replace the lost income and provide medical protection for adult children with disabilities who have lost the income of a parent due to death, disability, or retirement and who are unable to work. The number of persons receiving ADC benefits in Mississippi suggests that the program is effective in providing assistance to adults with disabilities of deceased, retired or disabled parents to give them the opportunity to be self-supporting. Needs assessment data is necessary to determine if the program's goals are being accomplished.

Periodic reviews are conducted to verify the program's effectiveness in providing benefits for the persons entitled to receive them. The Disability Determination Services office completed a Quarterly Review of a percentage of all claims which they have reviewed and made medical disability decisions on. An average of 70% of the claims reviewed for disability determination are denied as not meeting the medical eligibility requirements. The Disability Quality Branch office conducts a review of claims that have been determined eligible to receive ADC benefits by Disability Determination Services. The claims are selected by the system and reviewed at the regional office. Central office checks a percentage of the ten regional Disability Quality Branch cases that have been reviewed to verify consistency in determination decisions around the country. Persons applying for benefits can go through an Appeals Process for reconsideration of a claim that is denied. If the appeal is denied, the individual can request a hearing by the Administrative Law judge. The final step in the review process following a denial from the Appeals Council is a Federal court hearing.

ADC recipients are faced with the risk of losing the cash payments or medical coverage that the program was designed to provide if they choose to return to work. One measure of program effectiveness would be the reduction of disincentives for those persons who want to work. Several work incentives have been made available to ADC recipients to reduce the disincentives to work. These include the trial work period, continued Medicare coverage, impairment-related work expenses, and continued payment to individuals under a vocational rehabilitation plan. An extended period of (HR 8) has been proposed to extend Section 1619 coverage to persons receiving SSDI benefits.

## Documentation

Braddock, D. (1987). Federal Policy toward Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities. Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1989). Disability (SSA Publication No. 05-10029) Baltimore, MD: Social Security Administration.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988). Social Security Bulletin Annual Statistical Supplement. Washington, DC: Social Security Administration.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1988). Social Security Handbook (10th ed.) (SSA Publication No. 05-10135) Washington, DC: Social Security Administration.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1989). Survivors (SSA Publication No. 05-10084) Baltimore, MD: Social Security Administration.

### **Supplemental Security Income Basic Program**

#### **Program Overview**

Administering Agency: Social Security Administration

Enabling Legislation: Social Security Act Amendments of 1972,  
Title XVI

#### **Mission of Program**

Programs established under the Social Security Act and related laws have the basic objective of providing for material needs of individuals and families, protecting aged and disabled persons against the expense of illness that could otherwise exhaust savings, keeping families together, and giving children the opportunity to grow up in health and security.

#### **Eligibility for Services**

Persons who have a disability, or are blind, or are over the age of 65 may be eligible to receive SSI benefits. Individuals over the age of 18 qualify if they have a physical or mental disability that will prevent them from working for at least 12 months or is expected to result in death. Under the age of 18, individuals with a physical or mental disability qualify if the severity of their disability would prevent an adult from working and it is expected to last for 12 months or result in death. Individuals who are blind qualify if their vision is 20/200 or if they have a limited visual field of 20 degrees or less in the better eye with the use of glasses. Eligibility is established through an application process made at the Social Security Office.

Income and resources are also considered in determining eligibility. Income includes earnings, such as pensions or checks and non-cash items, such as food or shelter. Resources are personal possessions, such as stocks, savings, real estate, a car, and cash. An individual may be eligible for SSI with resources up to \$2,000 and up to \$3,000 for couples. Resources may be excluded when determining SSI eligibility, such as the home that the individual lives in and food stamps.

Individuals living in an institution, halfway house, or resthome usually do not qualify for SSI eligibility. The following exceptions apply if the individual lives in:

1. a publicly operated community residence that serves 16 people or less,
2. a public institution to receive educational or job training,
3. a public emergency shelter for the homeless,
4. a public or private institution and Medicare pays more than half of the costs of individual care, and
5. some private institutions.

Persons who qualify for SSI are classified as an individual or couple. An individual is an eligible SSI recipient who is not married or who has a spouse who does not qualify for SSI benefits. Two persons who are married or living together, and both are eligible for SSI, qualify as a couple. The eligible individual is the person who applied first or who is older, and the other person is considered the eligible spouse. Classification of the couple for benefits is determined by the eligible individual's classification as blind, disabled, or aged.

#### Scope of Services

The State of Mississippi follows federal regulations for the administration of Supplemental Security Income payments. SSI benefits are paid in the form of a monthly check to qualified persons. The basic Federal SSI payment for an eligible individual is \$368.00 a month and for an eligible couple the amount is \$553.00 a month. These figures can be reduced depending on the income of the individual and if applicable, the income of a parent or spouse.

A person receiving SSI may be eligible to receive other benefits. These include food stamps, Medicaid, social services, and training and support services. Eligibility for these services is not automatic.



## Documentation

Braddock, D. (1987). Federal Policy toward Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities. Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1988). Social Security Handbook (10th ed.) (SSA Publication No. 05-10315). Washington, D.C.: Social Security Administration.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1989). SSI (SSA Publication No. 05-11000). Baltimore, MD: Social Security Administration.

## **SSDI Disabled Worker Benefits**

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Social Security Administration

Enabling Legislation: Social Security Act Amendments of 1956,  
Title II

### Mission of Program

Programs established under the Social Security Act and related laws have the basic objective of providing for the material needs of individuals and families, protecting aged and disabled persons against the expense of illness that could otherwise exhaust savings, keeping families together, and giving children the opportunity to grow up in health and security.

### Eligibility for Services

Mississippi follows federal eligibility criteria for determining eligibility for services. Social Security benefits are paid to persons who have a physical or mental impairment which prevents them from working for twelve months or more or is expected to result in death. Work is defined as any gainful activity that can be found in the national economy, not necessarily the work performed before disability. Disability determination is made by Disability Determination Services with the Department of Rehabilitative Services. Benefits continue for as long as the person is disabled and is not engaging in

substantial gainful activity (SGA) (earnings of \$300.00 or more a month).

A person is qualified for benefits if they are a worker under 65 and retirement benefits if they are a worker over the age of 65. An unmarried child under the age of 18 may receive disability benefits under the qualified person's work record. A child who becomes disabled before age 22 may also qualify to receive benefits on the person's work record. Spouses may also receive benefits under the qualified person's work record if they are caring for a child who is disabled or under the age of 16. In addition, spouses qualify under the persons's work record for benefits payable at age 50 if their widow or widower became disabled before the person's death or within seven years after his/her death, and to a divorced spouse with a disability if the marriage lasted at least ten years.

Eligibility for SSDI benefits is determined by an individual's work record. The individual must have worked long enough and recently enough under Social Security to be insured. One credit is received for each \$500.00 earned in 1989, up to four credits with annual earnings of \$2,000.00 or more. The amount of earnings required for credits increases each year with general raises in wage level. The number of credits required to receive benefits depends upon the age when the person becomes disabled. If a person becomes disabled before age 24, a total of six credits must be earned in the three year period before the disability starts. An individual between the age of 24 and 31 must have credit for working half the time between 21 and the time of disability. Individuals after ages 31 generally need to have earned 20 credits in the 10 years before disability and also need to have as many total work credits as needed for retirement.

Disability benefits are obtained through an application process at the Social Security office. A waiting period of five full months after the onset of disability is required before payments can begin.

### Scope of Services

The purpose of the SSDI program is to partially replace income loss due to disability. The program provides cash benefits to an individual or family following the loss of income of the worker due to a disability. SSDI is an entitlement program funded with Social Security tax dollars.

The average monthly payment in 1989 for a worker receiving disability benefits is \$529.00. A worker with a family can receive an average of \$934.00. The actual dollar amount is based on the worker's lifetime average earnings that were covered by Social Security. The amount of SSDI benefits received can be reduced if the individual is eligible for a government pension, workers compensation, disability benefits from Civil Service or military programs, or a pension from work not covered by Social Security.

SSDI benefits continue to be paid unless the impairment

improves or SGA is engaged in. Payments are continued after termination for a three month adjustment period.

Medical evaluations, tests, and certain travel expenses required for determining eligibility are paid by Social Security.

A person entitled to Social Security disability benefits for twenty-four months is eligible to receive Medicare. Medicare is administered by the Health Care Financing Administration and can be applied for at the Social Security office. Medicare coverage can continue for thirty-nine months after the individual returns to earning SGA and has completed the trial work period.

### Effectiveness of Services

Program effectiveness can be measured by the program's ability to provide financial and medical assistance to persons who have become disabled and are unable to work. The data indicate that the program has been effective in providing cash benefits to the increasing numbers of persons who qualify to receive disability benefits. Needs assessment data is necessary to determine if the program's goals are being accomplished.

Periodic reviews are conducted to verify the program's effectiveness in providing benefits for the persons entitled to receive them. The Disability Determination Services office completes a Quality Review of a percentage of all claims which they have reviewed and made medical eligibility decisions on. An average of 70% of the claims reviewed for disability determination are denied as not meeting the medical eligibility requirements. The Disability Quality Branch office conducts a review of claims that have been determined eligible to receive SSDI benefits by Disability Determination Services. The claims are selected by the system and reviewed at the regional office. Central office checks a percentage of the ten regional Disability Quality Branch cases that have been reviewed to verify consistency in determining decisions around the country. Persons applying for benefits can go through an Appeals Process for reconsideration of a claim that is denied. If the appeal is denied, the individual can request a hearing by the Administrative Law judge. The final step in the review process following a denial from the Appeals Council is a Federal court hearing.

The eligibility requirements of the SSDI income maintenance program create disincentives against employment for recipients wanting to return to work. Persons who choose to return to work often risk losing the financial assistance and medical protection that the program was designed to provide. One measure of program effectiveness would be the reduction of disincentives for those persons who are able to work. Several work incentives have been made available to SSDI recipients to ease the transition between being on disability payments and being self-sufficient again. A trial work period provides a nine month period which allows workers the opportunity to test their ability to work while continuing to receive full SSDI benefits. A thirty-six month

reinstatement period after the trial work period allows an individual to engage in SGA while maintaining eligibility for SSDI benefits. Cash payments are reinstated during any month that earnings fall below SGA level. Medicare coverage is continued during the thirty-six month reinstatement period and for an additional three months after that. Impairment-related work expenses that are required for work can be deducted from earnings for determining SGA level. Work incentives have reduced the disincentives associated with returning to work for people with disabilities; however, the Social Security Work Incentives Act of 1989 (H.R. 8) has been proposed to extend Section 1619 coverage to persons receiving SSDI benefits.

#### Documentation

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- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1989). Disability (SSA Publication No. 05-10029) Baltimore, MD: Social Security Administration.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988). Social Security Bulletin Annual Statistical Supplement. Washington, DC: Social Security Administration.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1988). Social Security Handbook (10th ed.) (SSA Publication No. 05-10135) Washington, DC: Social Security Administration.

### **Special Education Basic State Grant**

#### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Mississippi Department of Education

Enabling legislation: P.L. 94-142, Education of the Handicapped Act - Part B as amended

#### Mission of Program

The Mississippi Department of Education shall ensure that all persons with handicaps from 5 to 20, inclusive, are identified, evaluated, and have available a free and appropriate public education.



## Eligibility for Services

All children who are handicapped in the state of Mississippi, ages 5 to 20, inclusive, have available a free, appropriate public education. The term "handicapped children" means those children who are mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech or language impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, orthopedically impaired, other health impaired, autistic, deaf/blind, severely and profoundly handicapped, multihandicapped, or have a specific learning disability, who, because of such impairments, need special education and related services. (P.L. 98-199) Eligibility of children for special education programs and related services shall be based upon a formal agreement involving the following components: educational, medical, sociocultural, psychological, developmental and other where appropriate and/or necessary.

## Scope and Effectiveness of Services

Special education means classroom, home, hospital, institutional or other instruction, including physical education and vocational education, to meet the reasonable educational needs of children with handicaps. Transportation, and related services required or appropriate will be made available to assist children with handicaps in taking advantage of, or responding to, educational programs and opportunities commensurate with their abilities. The Board of Education shall determine by regulation standards for determining which instruction and services must be approved pursuant to an individualized education program.

Critical personnel shortages exist in the area of low-incidence handicapping conditions - particularly in rural, Northern Mississippi. Certification issues are of pressing importance.

## **Programs for Infants and Toddlers with Handicaps**

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Mississippi Department of Health

Enabling Legislation: P.L. 99-457, Title I (Part H)

### Mission of Program

Title I institutes a new discretionary program for states to organize a "statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency program of early intervention services for infants and toddlers who are handicapped and their families." This component of the law referred to as Part H, established for the first time a national policy to support

services for children from birth through age 2 and their families. Each state is afforded the opportunity to apply for a grant to provide early intervention programs to handicapped infants and toddlers and their families. The grant program is noncompetitive and funding is contingent upon meeting federal requirements.

#### Eligibility for Services

Each state is charged with the mission of developing a system that will provide services to very young children with special needs. In doing so, this system must include the following minimum requirements:

1. Definition of the term developmentally delayed.
2. Time tables to ensure services will be available to all who are eligible by the beginning of the fifth year in the program.
3. Comprehensive, multidisciplinary evaluation of needs of children and families.
4. Individual Family Services Plans (IFSP) and case management services.
5. A comprehensive child-find and referral system consistent with Part B.
6. A public awareness campaign focusing on early intervention.
7. A central directory of early intervention services, resources, experts, research, and demonstrated projects in each state.
8. A comprehensive system of personnel development.
9. A single line of authority to a lead agency.
10. A policy pertaining to contracting or making arrangements with local service providers.
11. A procedure for timely reimbursement of funds.
12. Procedural safeguards.
13. Policies and procedures for personnel standards.
14. A system for compiling data regarding children and services.

These 14 minimum components must be analyzed carefully to ensure that all agencies involved in implementation completely understand the intent of the legislation. The decisions made in the implementation will have far reaching effects on the services provided.

### Scope and Effectiveness of Services

P.L. 99-457 represents tremendous accomplishments that have been made in the field of early intervention. The target date for full implementation is the 1991-1992 fiscal year. Although less than three years remain for the development and implementation of services for young handicapped and at risk children and their families, a number of pressing issues must be available to young children with special needs and their families (Weiner & Koppelman, 1987). These involve issues of who can be served, the types of programs available, training of personnel, the coordination of services, and the nature of these services.

**Eligibility.** One of the most apparent issues that will have a significant impact on services surrounds eligibility for services. Because determining eligibility, rather than diagnostic labeling is required by P.L. 99-457, making placement decisions on the basis of diagnostic categories is not warranted. This legislation requires states to develop their own definition for "developmentally delayed" and leaves to their discretion whether to include infants and toddlers who are "at risk" for developing a handicapping condition. The decision on how large or "how small to draw the circle of inclusion" for eligibility will have a critical effect on other policies related to finance and personnel (Gallagher, Harbin, Thomas, Clifford, & Winger, 1988).

**Personnel.** Another significant challenge that will have a notable impact on services is the preparation of competent infant interventionists. P.L. 99-457 recognizes the need for qualified personnel and stipulates that services be provided by multidisciplinary teams. Further, it specifies that states establish procedures to ensure that these early intervention personnel are "appropriately and adequately prepared and trained," and suggests that this training be conducted on an interdisciplinary basis (Federal Register, 1987). In Mississippi, we are confronted with chronic and critical personnel shortages.

**Family-Focused Intervention.** One of the most critical areas of need in service delivery is the provision of family-focused intervention rather than only child-focused intervention. The family clearly has a powerful effect on the young child. However, for many years the family, in essence really translated to the mother, and only the mother-child dyad was considered. Over the last few years we have rediscovered fathers and siblings

and realized what important direct and indirect roles they play in the total family system. Services must be available which are responsive to the needs of the entire family.

P.L. 99-457 has forced all early intervention programs to embrace the family systems approach. The statute requires interventionists working with at risk and handicapped infants to develop Individual Family Services Plan (IFSP) in cooperation with families. The IFSP must include statements of family strengths and needs, as well as descriptions of goals and services for infants and families, we can develop trusting and collaborative relationship with families. By assisting families in achieving functional goals, we may ultimately facilitate the inclusion of the child as an integrated family member (Bailey et al., 1986). Interventionists must remember the fine line between helping families and interfering with their integrity and privacy.

**Case Management.** There are many unresolved issues surrounding case management. The IFSP calls for a case manager who will be responsible for the implementation and coordination of services for each young child and his/her family. The case manager is to be named "from the professional most immediately relevant to the needs of the infant or toddler and family." In order to ensure that adequate case management is provided, each state must consider issues and questions related to the definition of case management, the identification of who should be case managers, and the roles, responsibilities, and training of case managers.

**Transdisciplinary Teamwork.** Another critical need is in the area of teamwork. Interventionists agree that the multifaceted problems for very young children are too complex to be addressed by a single discipline. Teams must include a variety of disciplines to pool and integrate the expertise of all members so that more efficient and comprehensive assessment, intervention plans, and direct service delivery can be provided. In contrast to traditional models in which disciplines tend to work in isolation, transdisciplinary team members must work closely together to assess cross disciplinary skills, implement the roles of other members, and involve parents as members of the team.

**Interagency Collaboration.** While P.L. 99-457 is an amended education act, it focuses on interagency cooperation in carrying out services for young children with special needs. Mechanisms must be found to ensure interagency collaboration with the ultimate goal being improved services through better planning, coordination, and establishment of interagency agreements. State level agencies must institute policies and practices that open lines of communication, define roles and responsibilities, and clarify procedures involved in providing a comprehensive service



delivery system (Gallagher, Harbin, Thomas, Clifford, & Wenger, 1988).

**Continuum of Settings.** Another major issue to be addressed is how to maximize opportunities for infants and young children to receive services in the least restrictive environment. A number of questions must be answered, such as whether a center-based setting is more or less restrictive than a home-based setting. A number of options must be explored, such as placements in local community programs for normally developing infants and toddlers.

**Transition.** P.L. 99-457 specifies that ISPs for infants and toddlers must include a statement of the steps needed to support the transition of children to a preschool program. Guidelines for planning transitions must be developed to ensure smooth and effective transition. Procedures must take into consideration the skills that will be required of each child in future environments and incorporate intervention relevant to their attainment of those skills (Noonan & Kilgo, 1987). In addition, strategies for preparing parents for transitions and supporting them in those transitions should be explored.

#### Documentation

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Weiner & Koppelman. (1987). From Birth to 5: Serving the Youngest Handicapped Children. VA: Capitol Publications, Inc.

## **Deaf-Blind Services**

### **Program Overview**

Administering Agency: Mississippi Department of Education

Enabling Legislation: Public Law 94-142, The Education of All Handicapped Children Act, Sections VI-B and VI-C

### **Mission of Program**

The mission of the Title VI-B program is to identify children with multisensory handicaps and educate them appropriately according to Public Law 94-142.

The mission of the title VI-C program is to identify children with multisensory handicaps and provide technical assistance to the teachers of such children.

### **Eligibility for Services**

Individuals are deaf-blind if they have auditory and visual handicaps, the combination of which causes severe communication and education problems. These individuals because of their dual impairments cannot be properly accommodated in special education programs solely for children who are hearing handicapped or visually handicapped.

### **Scope and Effectiveness of Services**

Title VI-B monies are federal monies given to all states for providing special education and related services. This money is for serving all special education students--none of it is specifically earmarked for deaf-blind students.

Title VI-C monies are not to be used for the direct education of special education students. They are, however, specifically designated for assisting teachers of deaf-blind students. Acute personnel needs have been identified by the State's Administering Agency.

## Vocational Education

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Mississippi Department of Education

Enabling Legislation: P.L. 98-524, Title II--Carl D. Perkins  
Vocational Education Act

### Mission of Program

The Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984 requires the state to distribute funds to all eligible recipients to expand and improve programs and services to persons who are handicapped and disadvantaged. Further, the Act charges the recipients:

1. To assure that individuals who are presently served inadequately by vocational education programs are provided access to quality vocational education programs, especially individuals who are handicapped, who are disadvantaged, and individuals that have limited English proficiency.
2. To promote greater cooperation between public agencies and the private sector in preparing individuals for employment.
3. To improve the academic foundation of vocational students and to aid in the application of newer technologies.
4. To assist the most economically depressed areas of the state to raise employment and occupational competencies of its citizens.
5. To utilize a full range of supportive services; special programs; and guidance counseling and placement.

### Eligibility for Services

Individuals who are eligible for vocational opportunities offered by this program must meet certain criteria as stated within the Act. Persons receiving services must be properly identified, and there must be reasonable evidence that the individuals cannot succeed in a regular vocational program without special assistance. When a student is enrolled in vocational education, joint planning between vocational education and special education must take place.

Students who are handicapped are defined as mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually

handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, orthopedically impaired, or other health impaired persons, or persons with specific learning disabilities, who by reason thereof require special education and related services. Because of their handicapping condition these students:

- (a) cannot succeed in the regular vocational education program without special assistance; or
- (b) require a modified vocational education program.

#### Scope and Effectiveness of Programs

The enactment of P.L. 98-524 has helped to increase the accessibility of vocational education programs to individuals with handicaps. It is difficult to fully assess the effectiveness of these programs since current data collection requirements do not ask for information on what disability groups are being served and the specific vocational services they are receiving.

### **UMTA Section 16 (b) (2) Program (Urban Mass Transportation Administration)**

#### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Mississippi Department of Energy & Transportation

Enabling Legislation: UMTA Act. Section 16 (b) (2)

#### Mission of Program

This program is designed to make funds available for capital improvements to private nonprofit agencies which transport individuals who are elderly or handicapped.

#### Eligibility for Services

The U.S. Department of Transportation distributes funds to the states based on the number of residents who are elderly or handicapped. In FY 87, the State of Mississippi received approximately \$450,000 in Section 16 (b) (2) funds. The money is available only for capital improvements (no operating monies) for the purpose of providing transportation services to persons who are elderly or handicapped. The federal grant is for 80% of the total cost with the applicant responsible for the 20% balance.



## Scope of Services

Currently 67 contractors operating approximately 288 vehicles provide transit services for handicapped people to nutrition sites, medical and educational facilities and other needs. MDET prioritizes the continued refinement of documentation for better accountability, as well as, more efficient and effective transit projects.

## Effectiveness of Services

Section 16 (b) (2) funds allow private nonprofit agencies across the state the opportunity to provide a needed service to persons who are elderly or handicapped. Lack of transportation is typically one of the biggest barriers these individuals must overcome to receive services. Vehicles purchased by this grant program help agencies to expand their services and assist persons who are in need of these services to obtain them.

## Documentation

Annual Report, Mississippi Department of Energy and Transportation, Jackson, 1987.

Catalog of Federal and Domestic Assistance, Office of Management and Budget, US General Services Administration, Washington, DC, 1989.

## **The Urban Mass Transportation Act (UMTA) Section 18: Rural and Small Community Grants**

## Program Overview

Administering Agency: Mississippi Department of Energy and Transportation, Public Transit Division

Enabling Legislation: Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 as amended, Section 18

## Mission of Program

The purpose of the program is to promote effective, efficient and safe public transportation services which enhance the mobility of Mississippi's rural citizens. One primary objective of the state is to enhance the access of all citizens in nonurbanized areas of Mississippi and especially the transportation disadvantaged who require this service for health care, shopping, education, recreation and employment. This is accomplished through the introduction of new public transportation services and the protection of existing services.

Persons with developmental disabilities having specific transportation needs would be considered under this objective.

### Eligibility for Services

Any city, county, town, transportation district commission, public service corporation, or private nonprofit corporation that operated a public transportation system in a nonurbanized area of Mississippi may apply for a grant under the Section 18 program. Private for-profit providers including intercity bus operations of services may be supported with funds through purchase of service agreements with eligible applicants.

### Scope of Services

All project expenses fall into one of three categories: operating expenses, administrative expenses (including ridesharing projects), and capital expenses. Operating expenses can include fares paid by passengers who are later reimbursed by a human service agency, or other user-side subsidy arrangements, but do not include payments made directly to the transit provider by human service agencies.

Eligible capital expenses include items such as paratransit vans and wheelchair lifts and restraints.

### Extent of Services

Federal funds coming into the state under Section 18 for the 1987 fiscal year appear to be around 1 1/2 million. Rural areas have had level funding over the past years which has not kept up with increasing transportation costs. As the federal funds continue to decrease, more demand is now placed on state funds for transportation assistance.

### Effectiveness of Services

Increased demand for services and the requirements placed on transportation systems by new federal mandates have made the planning of future transportation services difficult. The impact of the new mandates and decreased funds will need to be carefully evaluated to assess their impact on persons with developmental disabilities living in rural or small urban areas.

## **Basic State Grant Program, Title I**

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Mississippi Department of Human Services

Enabling Legislation: Title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-112), as amended by P.L. 93-516, P.L. 95-602, P.L. 98-221, and by the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986 (P.L. 99-506).

### Mission of Program

The mission of Rehabilitation Services is to increase the employability, independence, and quality of life of persons with disabilities.

### Goals of Program

Goals of the program include the following:

1. To assist persons with disabilities to secure and maintain employment.
2. To assist persons with disabilities to live independently.
3. To assist persons with disabilities in securing financial support.
4. To assist communities to enhance the independence and employment of persons with disabilities.
5. To increase Departmental effectiveness to better meet the needs of persons with disabilities.
6. To promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

### Eligibility for Services

In order to be eligible for services from the Department of Rehabilitation Services, an applicant must meet three criteria. First, the applicant must be disabled as a result of mental or physical limitation which impede one's independence. Second, the disabling condition experienced by the applicant must represent a vocational handicap to the individual which limits the applicant's vocational potential. Finally, the applicant must exhibit vocational potential; that is, there must be a reasonable expectation that the applicant will experience vocational success as a result of services provided by the Department. These requirements apply only to those individuals receiving services with Federal Title I funds; other programs operated by the Department have less stringent requirements.

## The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Department of Job Development and Training, Governor's Office of State-Federal Programs

Enabling Legislation: P.L. 97-300

### Mission of Programs

The purpose of the JTPA is to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force. The Act provides job training to economically disadvantaged individuals and other persons facing serious barriers to employment.

The JTPA represents a partnership between the public and private sectors. Federal funds are diverted by states to local areas, each of which must have a Private Industry Council (PIC). The PICs must be comprised of local business leaders and officials, organized labor, rehabilitation service agencies, public employment services, economic development agencies, public employment services, economic development agencies, education, and community based organizations. These councils are responsible for determining how the funds will be spent to provide job training in their specific Service Delivery Area (SDA).

The JTPA monies are disbursed under four primary titles. Title II-A and Title II-B provide funds which can be used by handicapped populations seeking basic job training and other training services. Title II-A dollars are for providing services to eligible adults and youths ages 16 and above. Title II-B (Summer Youth Program) provides job training services to youths between the ages of 14 and 21 during the summer months.

### Eligibility for Services

Individuals with handicaps are eligible to receive employment services under JTPA. The law defines a person with a handicap as "any individual who has a physical or mental disability which for such an individual constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment." Ten percent of the JTPA monies under Title II-A of the Act can be used to serve handicapped or other hard to serve populations who may not otherwise be eligible for services because of family income. In addition to this 10% set aside, greater participation of persons with handicaps is possible due to the enactment of the family of one authority. A person with a handicap age 22 or older, is considered a "family of one" in determining eligibility, regardless of the family income or his/her living at home.



There is no ten percent window in the Summer Youth Employment Program (Title II-B). Handicapped youth ages 16 to 21 are also considered a "family of one" when determining economic eligibility. For individuals receiving Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI), these benefits are disregarded when calculating an individual's income.

### Scope of Services

Some examples of the specific services that are available to persons who qualify include job search assistance, job counseling, job development, on-the-job training, remedial education, internships, and vocational exploration.

### Effectiveness of Services

The reauthorization of JTPA is currently being considered at the federal level. Several amendments to the act are being considered, including a program titled "Jobs for Employable Dependent Individuals" (JEDI). Under the JEDI program, the federal government will provide bonus payments to the states for successfully placing into jobs individuals who are long-term recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Supplemental Security Income benefits.

There is also an amendment being considered that would target individuals, especially youth, with long-term needs, rather than serving those with lesser, short-term needs ("creaming"). The major thrust of the bill would be to transfer some Title II-A funds to Title II-B, creating an expanded youth program. The bill would also raise the upper age limit in defining who qualifies as youth from 21 to 24 years of age.

An issue in both the current implementation of JTPA and future amendments to the act is communicating the needs of persons with disabilities to the PICs. There is concern that, despite these representatives, PICs are still not aware of the training needs of persons with disabilities. There is also a concern that professionals working with individuals with handicaps are not fully aware of JTPA or how to use JTPA with other available resources to serve these individuals.

### Documentation

Helping Handicapped Students Become a Part of the Job Training Partnership Act. The Vocational Studies Center, School of Education, University of Wisconsin - Madison.

Annual Report, Mississippi Employment Security Commission, 1988.

## Supported Employment Program

### Program Overview

Administering Agency: Mississippi Department of Human Services

Enabling Legislation: Title III and Title VI, C of the  
Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986.

### Mission of Program

The mission of the supported employment program is to provide services to individuals who, because of the severity of their handicaps, would not traditionally be eligible for vocational rehabilitation services. Individuals who are eligible for services under the program must not be able to function independently in employment without intensive on-going support services and must require those services for the duration of their employment. Supported employment is competitive work in an integrated work setting with on-going support services.

### Eligibility for Services

The federal eligibility criteria for supported employment services are as follows:

States may provide services under the supported employment program to any individual who:

- (a) Has severe handicaps, and for whom competitive employment has not traditionally occurred or has been interrupted or intermittent as a result of those handicaps; and
- (b) Has been determined by an evaluation of rehabilitation potential, as defined in Section 7 (5) of the Rehabilitation Act to have--
  - (1) the ability or potential to engage in a training program leading to support employment;
  - (2) a need for on-going support services in order to perform competitive work; and
  - (3) the ability to work in a supported employment setting.

### Scope of Services

The services available through the federal supported

employment services formula grant program are:

- (a) Evaluation of the rehabilitation potential for supported employment of individuals with severe handicaps. Any evaluation may be supplementary to an evaluation of rehabilitation done under the general vocational rehabilitation program.
- (b) Development of and placement in jobs for individuals with severe handicaps.
- (c) Provisions of traditionally time-limited post-employment services that are needed to support the trainees in employment, such as--
  - (1) intensive on-the-job training and other training provided by skilled job trainers for workers with severe handicaps;
  - (2) provision of follow-up services, including regular contact with employers, trainees with severe handicaps, parents, guardians, or other representatives of trainees, and other suitable professional and informed advisors in order to reinforce and stabilize the job placement; and
  - (3) regular observations of supervision of individuals with severe handicaps at the work site.

### **Centers for Independent Living**

#### **Program Overview**

Administering Agency: Division of Rehabilitation Services,  
Mississippi Department of Human Services

Enabling Legislation: Title VII-A of the Rehabilitation Act of  
1973, as amended

#### **Mission of Program**

Centers for Independent Living (CILs) provided services to individuals with severe disabilities based on two primary goals: 1) to enable persons with severe disabilities to direct their own lives to the maximum extent possible, and 2) to enable persons with severe disabilities to live more fully and independently within their families, their community and their employment.

### Eligibility for Services

Eligibility for CIL services is based on 1) the presence of a severe physical or mental disability; 2) the presence of a severe limitation in ability to function independently in family or community or to engage or to continue in employment; and 3) a reasonable expectation that independent living services will significantly assist the individual to improve his/her ability to function independently in family or community, or to engage or continue in employment.

"Individual with a severe disability" means an individual whose ability to engage or continue in employment is so limited by the severity of his/her physical or mental disability that independent living rehabilitation services are required in order to achieve a greater level of independence in these areas.

Independent living services are made available to individuals with disabilities regardless of their potential for work activity.

### Documentation

1989 Legislative Information Package Mississippi Department of Rehabilitation Services.

National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils. (1989). Technical Bulletin Number 3. The 1990 Reports, Washington, DC.



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PART II

ANALYSIS OF MAJOR  
MISSISSIPPI STATE AGENCIES  
SERVICING DEVELOPMENTALLY  
DISABLED PERSONS

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## Mississippi State Department of Health

The Mississippi State Department of Health has statutory responsibility for the general health of the citizens of Mississippi. The State Department Annual Report of 1988 states that the mission of the Mississippi State Department of Health is to provide services that prevent or control chronic and communicable diseases in the most cost-effective manner possible; to protect the public against morbidity and mortality related to environmental hazards in food, drinking water, radiation, and the workplace; and to assure access to essential health services for the most vulnerable--low income women, infants, and children. The agency also promotes public policy and individual life-styles to improve the health status of all citizens.

The Department of Health operates under policy guidance of the State Board of Health, a thirteen-member group of providers and consumers who serve gubernatorially-appointed, overlapping terms. Mississippi's public health system includes the Board of Health, the State Health Officer, and programmatic/administrative personnel at the central offices in Jackson in nine district offices, and in 82 county health departments.

The public health programs of the Department are implemented through a statewide network of county health departments. Local health department operations are supervised by professional staff in the nine district offices. The central office administrative staff provides program planning and policy guidance along with administrative and technical support. The Preventive Health Services programs are directed toward the control of tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and other communicable and chronic diseases. The Maternal and Child Health Programs provide prenatal and postpartum care for maternity patients, access to enriched delivery services for high risk pregnant women, well child assessments, and limited sick child care. The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children provides supplemental foods and nutrition education for low income pregnant and breast feeding women, as well as infants and children up to five years of age. The Family Planning Program provides contraceptive services and counseling. The Division of Public Health Statistics certifies births, deaths, and other vital events and then publishes related statistics. The Emergency Medical Services Program licenses ambulances and emergency medical technicians and administers the Emergency Medical Services Operating Fund.

Community Health Centers are primary care centers initiated through federal grants (Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act) to provide comprehensive health services to areas where there are shortages of medical personnel and services. The Centers offer a wide range of services, including medical, dental, radiology, pharmacy, nutrition, health education, social service, and transportation. They serve as a safety net for

thousands of poor and uninsured residents who often have no other source of medical care.

In addition, for those persons who do not require institutional health care, several congregate housing projects in our state provide independent living environments, including nutritional and social support in a sheltered environment. Health services in the home are available through the 26 regional home health agencies of the Mississippi State Department of Health plus 56 other home health agencies in Mississippi. Additional home and community services include day care, respite care, meals on wheels, and chore/homemaker services.

The Mississippi State Department of Health administers many programs and projects necessary to the broad areas of adult health, disease control, environmental health, licensure and resource development, and maternal and child health. Although the services are available to all Mississippians, those programs most pertinent to persons with developmentally disabilities will be discussed.

#### Mississippi State Department of Health Children's Medical Program

The Children's Medical Program (CMP), formerly Crippled Children Service of Mississippi, provides medical care to those children with physical handicaps whose parents cannot afford all or part of the medical cost of caring for their children. CMP also provides care for many children who have several problems which may lead to permanent disability if left untreated.

The program offered help in 1988 to approximately 8,600 children from birth to age 21 who have such conditions as:

- . orthopedic problems
- . those which require plastic surgery
- . defects of the nervous system
- . heart defects correctable by surgery
- . congenital intestinal, urinary system, and genital organ defects which require surgery
- . eye conditions correctable by surgery
- . seizure disorders

CMP offers clinical services, hospitalization and corrective services plus special help for patients with hemophilia, cystic fibrosis, and sickle cell anemia. Genetic screening and limited medical and dental correction are also available to many children.

The Children's Medical Program operates field clinics in some fifteen locations throughout the state. The clinics are operated in major metropolitan areas with easy access to both medical facilities and physicians. Most of the clinics are conducted in health department facilities or in facilities leased by the Children's Medical Program for this specific purpose. Field clinics provide a variety of services including orthopedics, neurology, cardiology, genetic, and specialty clinics for cleft lip/cleft palate patients. These clinics are

staffed by health department personnel such as nurses and contract physicians in their specialty areas. As a result of the services in these clinics, patients may receive surgery or other inpatient services in the local community. In certain complex cases where multiple discipline care is required, the patients may be referred to Jackson, Memphis, or other major tertiary care centers for surgery in related inpatient care.

The Children's Medical Program networks with other agencies and associations (Mississippi Children's Rehabilitation Center, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Easter Seals, United Cerebral Palsy, and Head Start) which serve many of the same children.

The Infant and Toddler Program of CMP was developed as a result of the Mississippi State Department of Health's being designated the lead agency for coordination and implementation of Part H of P.L. 99-457, an amendment to the Education of the Handicapped Act. The initial year of activities was centered around interagency coordination, parent/consumer partnerships, and the development of a mission statement and guiding principles for program implementation. Preparatory activities for the implementation of services focused on draft eligibility criteria, definition of services to be provided, interagency agreements, service implementation planning, and procedures to integrate the Infant and Toddler Program into other services of the MSDH.

In October 1988, the first phases of the Infant and Toddler program began in two areas. These early intervention services are provided to children with a disability or at risk of a disability from birth to 36 months of age. Finally, physicians, nurses, and administrators take a team approach toward helping each child and each family overcome particular medical problems. But prevention, cure, and correction services for handicapping conditions are expensive. Mississippi matches federal funds targeted for the Children's Medical Program, and private industry, independent agencies, and individuals also contribute. The FY 1988 budget totaled over \$6 million.

The Home Health Service provides a comprehensive program of health care in the residence of homebound patients who are under the care of a physician and who require the skills of health professionals on an intermittent basis.

Comprehensive services include skilled nursing and aide visits in all counties and physical therapy, speech therapy, dietary consultation, and psychosocial evaluation in those counties where personnel are available. Medical supplies, oxygen, and durable medical equipment may also be provided as indicated by the patient's condition.

Babies and young adults, as well as senior citizens, sometimes need home health services. Some babies come into the world with birth defects or diseases that require long-term health care. Youngsters accidentally hurt themselves. Young adults suffer serious injury - often in alcohol-related vehicle accidents. And many older adults live with chronic diseases,



require hospitalization, and need skilled nursing care when they go home.

Mississippians with these health problems can tap the resources of the state's largest home health agency to get the physician-supervised services they need. Through 26 regional offices, serving all 82 counties, home health staff work with local physicians, hospitals, and nursing homes to provide alternative care for people who might otherwise have to be in the hospital or live in a nursing home.

To be eligible for services, a person must be ill or disabled, homebound, under the care and supervision of a physician, and in need of part-time skilled nursing or other health care (for example, a paraplegic). Home health promotes, maintains, or restores health, minimizing the effects of illness or disability.

In FY 1988, the Mississippi State Department of Health Home Health Agencies served some 9,282 patients, reporting 248,808 visits. Home health services also provided \$1,264,965 worth of uncompensated care during fiscal year 1988.

### Child Health

Child Health provides well and sick child services to children at or below 185 percent of poverty. Services are preventive in nature; however, treatment is often included for those whose need is greatest.

Using a multidisciplinary team approach, including medical, nursing, nutrition, and social work, the Child Health Program provides childhood immunizations, well-child assessments, limited sick child care, and tracking of infants and other high risk children. Services are basically preventive in nature and designed for early identification of crippling conditions.

Children in need of further care are linked with other Department of Health programs and/or private care providers necessary for effective treatment and management. This assures cost effective services which are acceptable to patients, promote good health, prevent occurrence or progression of illness and disability, and restore the functionally damaged child so far as is practical. Adjunct services such as the Genetic Screening Program, the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and the Children's Medical Program are important components of the Comprehensive Child Health Program.

In FY 88, the Child Health Program served 36,568 infants and 79,956 children between one and 18 years of age through the county health departments. An additional 20,822 children were served by 24 public health school nurses assigned to 17 school districts around the State.

## Fiscal Affairs of the Mississippi Department of Health

### Actual Expenditures by Program:

|                                    | FY 1988       |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Chronic Illness                    | \$13,338,278  |
| Maternal and Child Health          | 69,840,126    |
| Environmental Health               | 6,131,653     |
| Communicable Disease Control       | 8,774,671     |
| Licensure and Resource Development | 7,000,427     |
| Total                              | \$105,085,155 |

### Documentation

Mississippi State Health Plan of 1989, Mississippi Department of Health. Jackson, Mississippi.

## **Mississippi State Department of Mental Health**

The Mississippi Department of Mental Health was created in 1974 by an Act of the Mississippi Legislature, Regular Session. The statute placed into one agency for mental health and mental retardation programs which had previously been under the direction of the State Board of Health, the Interagency Commission on Mental Illness and Mental Retardation, the Board of Trustees of mental Institutions, and the Governor's Office. The creation, organization and duties of the Mississippi Department of Mental Health are defined in the annotated Mississippi Code of 1972 under Sections 41-4-1 through 41-4-23.

### Governing Board and Statute

The Department of Mental Health is governed by the State Board of Mental Health, whose nine members are appointed by the Governor of Mississippi and confirmed by the State Senate. By statute, the Board is composed of a physician, a psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist, a social worker with experience in the field of mental health, and citizen representatives from each of Mississippi's five congressional districts. Members' terms are staggered to ensure continuity of quality care and professional oversight of services.

The statute charges the Department of Mental Health and its nine-member Board as follows:

The purpose of this act is to coordinate, develop, improve, plan for, and provide all services for the mentally ill, emotionally disturbed, alcoholic, drug dependent, and mentally retarded persons of this state; to

promote, safeguard and protect human dignity, social well-being, and general welfare of these persons... so that mental health and mental retardation services and facilities may be uniformly provided more efficiently and economically to any resident of the State of Mississippi; and further to seek means for the prevention of these disabilities.

The Mississippi State Law of 1972 charges the Department of Mental Health and its nine-member board with seven specific duties. The following charges are taken verbatim from that Law:

1. To establish state plans for the purpose of controlling and treating all forms of mental and emotional illness, alcoholism, drug misuse and developmental disabilities;
2. To maintain jurisdiction, administration, and operation for two (2) mental health hospitals, five (5) retardation centers, and any other mental health or retardation facilities which may be established through legislative action;
3. To supervise, coordinate, and establish standards for all mental health-related operations and activities;
4. To assist regional mental health/mental retardation commissions in the development of community or regional programs and services throughout Mississippi;
5. To establish and promulgate reasonable minimum standards for construction and operation of facilities, including admission, diagnosis, care, treatment, and patient/records transfer. Further, under such standards, to provide day-care, outpatient care, emergency care, inpatient care, and follow-up care, when such care is provided as appropriate and necessary;
6. To assist community or regional programs by contracting for community mental health services;
7. To serve as a single state agency in administration of available fiscal resources for training, research, and education regarding all forms of mental illness, mental retardation, alcoholism, drug misuse, and developmental disabilities. To serve in such

capacity unless such funds are specifically designated to a particular agency or institution by the federal government, Mississippi Legislature, or any other grantor.

Under Mississippi State Law, Developmental Disabilities is uncontroversially located in the Mississippi Department of Mental Health. This department, and no other organizational unit in State government is charged with this responsibility for Mississippians with developmental disabilities.

### Philosophy

The Mississippi Department of Mental Health produced an annual report for fiscal year 1988 as required by Mississippi State Statute. This report is distributed to each member of the legislature, Governor, other state officials, and interested parties.

In this annual report, the department presented their philosophy. It reads, in part, as follows:

The Department of Mental Health is committed to developing and maintaining a comprehensive, statewide system of services for people experiencing problems with mental illness, alcohol or drug abuse, and for people who are mentally retarded or developmentally disabled. The Department of Mental Health supports the philosophy of providing a continuum of quality care which makes available to all persons the most appropriate services in the least restrictive environment...

It is further stated that:

In implementing its philosophy of a continuum of care, the Department of Mental Health strives to prevent inappropriate institutionalization by identifying those persons who may be appropriately served in the community and by offering an array of comprehensive services which may be individualized, based on a person's strengths not just his needs. Priority is placed on ensuring rights of individuals being served and on developing the capacity of families and local communities to provide the protection, attention, and services needed by persons experiencing problems with mental illness or mental retardation. The Department of Mental Health is committed to ensuring that funds are used maximally so that the highest quality services are available to all persons in need regardless of their ability to pay.



## Organizational Structure

The Department of Mental Health is divided into three bureaus, those being Administration, Mental Health, and Mental Retardation. The Division of Mental Retardation is involved primarily with persons with developmental disabilities.

### Bureau of Administration

The Bureau of Administration consists of the Division of Accounting, Division of Auditing, Division of Planning and Public Information, Division of Personnel, and the Office of Human Resources. These divisions work in concert with the direct service bureaus in order to facilitate the effective overall administration of the Department.

### Bureau of Mental Health

The Bureau of Mental Health has the responsibility of providing a variety of services through several divisions:

- A. The Division of Mental Health Community Services is responsible for planning and development of community mental health centers and other community-based services. The MDMH is responsible for certifying, monitoring, and assisting the regional community mental health/mental retardation centers.
- B. The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse is responsible for the administration of state and federal funds utilized in the treatment and rehabilitation of persons with alcohol and/or drug abuse problems. The Division is also responsible for certifying, monitoring, and assisting alcohol halfway houses, three-quarterway houses and other specialized treatment facilities serving persons with alcohol and drug abuse problems.
- C. The Division of Children and Youth Services is responsible for coordinating service providers' efforts for the care and treatment of the state's emotionally disturbed and mentally ill children and adolescents. The Division works with regional mental health/mental retardation centers, private, non-profit programs and church affiliated programs to identify the mental health service needs for children and youth in Mississippi and to plan and develop programs to meet those needs.
- D. The Division of Accreditation, Licensure and Quality Assurance for Mental Health is responsible for coordination and development of licensure standards, certification site visits and compliance requirements

for mental health programs. The Division is also responsible for work with the state psychiatric facilities to ensure quality of care and compliance with accreditation standards in the psychiatric hospitals.

#### Bureau of Mental Retardation

This bureau is responsible for the supervision of three divisions and five comprehensive regional mental retardation residential centers. The divisions are as follows:

1. The Division of Mental Retardation Community Services is responsible for the development of mental retardation community programs established with state or federal funds other than Developmental Disabilities funds. This division is responsible for working with the fifteen (15) comprehensive regional mental health and mental retardation centers, state institutions, and other service providers in the development of community programs for persons with mental retardation. The division is also responsible for licensing and certifying community mental retardation services.
2. The Division of Developmental Disabilities is responsible for administering the Developmental Disabilities funds allocated to the State of Mississippi by the federal government. This division is responsible for developing the Developmental Disabilities State Plan in accordance with federal guidelines. This division is also responsible for monitoring those programs which are funded with Developmental Disabilities funds.
3. The Division of Accreditation, Licensure and Quality Assurance for Mental Retardation is responsible for coordinating the development of licensure standards, certification site visits, and compliance requirements for community programs. This division is further responsible for working with five (5) regional mental retardation facilities to ensure quality of care and compliance with accreditation standards in the retardation facilities.

The comprehensive regional mental retardation facilities are a primary vehicle through which community services are delivered to the various counties throughout Mississippi. In the community setting, the comprehensive regional mental retardation facilities provide community living services including group homes, supervised apartments, and shadow-supervised living arrangements. They also provide

diagnostic and evaluation services, supported employment services, infant stimulation programs, work activity services, case management services and transitional training services.

#### Regional Community Mental Health-Mental Retardation Centers

An essential link in the delivery of mental health-mental retardation services is the regional community mental health-mental retardation centers. Presently, there are 15 such centers serving 15 mental health service areas within the State. Most of the centers have satellite offices in the various other counties they serve. These centers provide a statewide network of services readily available to all Mississippians. Each center provides a number of services; the specific types of services offered may vary from center to center but generally include the following:

- Outpatient services
- Inpatient services
- Partial hospitalization
- 24-hour crisis intervention services
- Consultation and education services
- Transitional residential services
- Pre-admission screening
- After-care services
- Children's services
- Case Management services
- Services to the elderly
- Alcoholism services
- Drug abuse services
- Mental retardation services

The 1978 State Legislature began to appropriate funds which are distributed by the Mississippi Department of Mental Health for use for community services. For FY 1989, these appropriations have reached approximately \$6,550,000. A portion of this sum is available for contracted services through the Centers. Note: State law requires that local governments appropriate three-fourths of a mill tax revenue for community mental health-mental retardation centers in order to be eligible to share in the state appropriations. With the further decrease in available federal funds, there will be a need for increased appropriations from the Legislature and local governments if essential services provided by the centers are to continue.

Each regional community mental health-mental retardation center is a separate legal entity; such centers are required to conform to program standards (both State and Federal) relating to administration, services provided, and staff. These standards are monitored by the Mississippi Department of Mental Health. The regional community mental health-mental retardation centers form one important level of an integrated mental health system

which, if properly funded and utilized, would be capable of delivering needed services to all citizens of Mississippi.

#### Financial Affairs and Other Statistics

The Department of Mental Health expenditures increased to \$127,360,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1988, up from \$114,360,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1987. A comparison of funding sources follows:

|                     | <u>FY 1988</u>    | <u>FY 1987</u>    |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| State Appropriation | \$ 67,861,000     | \$ 57,615,000     |
| Other funds         | <u>59,499,000</u> | <u>56,745,000</u> |
| Total               | \$127,360,000     | \$114,360,000     |

Each dollar expended by the Department generated services to Mississippians in the following proportions.

|                                    | <u>FY 1988</u> | <u>FY 1987</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Mental Health - Institutional      | \$ .40         | \$ .40         |
| Mental Retardation - Institutional | .37            | .38            |
| Mental Health - Community          | .09            | .08            |
| Mental Retardation - Community     | .06            | .06            |
| Alcohol & Drug - Community         | .05            | .05            |
| Children & Youth - Community       | <u>.01</u>     | <u>.01</u>     |
| Subtotal                           | \$ .98         | \$ .98         |
| Administration                     | <u>.02</u>     | <u>.02</u>     |
| Total                              | \$1.00         | \$1.00         |

#### Summary

The various bureaus and divisions of the MDMH maintain close working relationships with the fifteen regional community mental health centers, Mississippi State Department of Education, Department of Rehabilitation Services, Mississippi Department of Public Welfare, Mississippi State Department of Health, and other public and private organizations. Through this network, a comprehensive continuum of care for those identified as in need of mental health-mental retardation services is being developed.

#### Documentation

Mississippi State Department of Mental Health Annual Report for 1988. Mississippi State Department of Mental Health. Jackson, Mississippi.



## Department of Education

The State Department of Education (SDE) is charged with the responsibility of administering the program for exceptional children in the State. The Department is committed to seeing that all handicapped children age five through twenty receive a free appropriate public education. Every effort is made to coordinate programs in local school districts and programs for exceptional children operated by other state agencies in an effort to eliminate duplication and utilize resources in a cost-effective manner to provide the very best services possible for those students.

There is no legal requirement in Mississippi to provide an education to students in the age range three through four. The Attorney General has determined that state funds may be used to provide classes for preschool handicapped students. Therefore, under this permissive system, local school district personnel decide whether to provide an education to handicapped students who are under the age of five. If a school district chooses to educate these preschool students, each child is provided a FAPE. Growth in the program for three through five-year-old students is occurring as a result of the additional funds available under P.L. 99-457. The SDE is preparing to consider whether to request the Legislature to mandate services to three-and four-year-old handicapped children.

### Right to Education Policy Statement

It is the policy of the State Department of Education (SDE) that every handicapped student (as defined in P.L. 94-142 and state regulations) in the age range five through twenty has the opportunity to receive a free appropriate public education (FAPE). State law does not allow provision of services to students beyond the age of twenty.

The word free in FAPE is interpreted to mean that the special education and related services which are provided to a student are at no cost to parents. The responsibility to provide a FAPE belongs to the State of Mississippi and the local school districts. State agencies serving handicapped students have been created by law to provide a FAPE to some students, and their mandates are to specific groups of students. Through interagency agreements and good communication, these agencies and the SDE cooperate to insure that the educational services of these agencies are an integral part of the continuum of educational services available to handicapped students; however, the responsibility for insuring the right to a FAPE is the responsibility of the local school districts. The FAPE policy is implemented as follows:

1. This policy applies to all local school districts and state agencies which provide education to handicapped students.
2. The current three year State Plan submitted to and approved by Special Education Programs (SEP) is a part of the Special Education Handbook.
3. Local school districts have adopted and are required to update policies which meet the minimum standards outlines in the Handbook.
4. Public agencies providing education to handicapped students have adopted and are required to update a FAPE policy meeting the minimum standards in the Handbook.
5. All local school districts and other public agencies providing education to handicapped students are monitored at least once every three years, and follow-up visits are conducted as needed to insure compliance with FAPE; and
6. Each school district and agency insures that all handicapped students in the areas served by that district/agency have available to them the variety of educational programs and services available to non-handicapped students. Furthermore, non-academic, extra curricula services and activities are provided in such a way as to afford handicapped students equal opportunities for participation.

#### Full Educational Opportunities Goal

The State of Mississippi has set a goal of providing full educational opportunities to all handicapped students age birth through twenty-one, within the state by the year 2000. At this time, Mississippi law does not allow public schools to provide educational opportunities to students over the age of twenty. Nor does it mandate services to students under the age of five.

#### Child Identification

It is the policy of the SDE that the statewide child identification, location, and evaluation process in Mississippi is ongoing. SDE and local school district personnel are continuing their search for unserved handicapped children in the age range birth through twenty-one. The SDE is responsible for statewide coordination of the planning and implementation of the child identification, location, and evaluation effort.

It is the policy of the SDE that each state agency and local school district which provide special education and related services to a handicapped child shall establish policies and

procedures for developing, implementing, reviewing, maintaining, and revising an individualized education program (IEP) for that child periodically but not less than annually, regardless of where the child is being educated.

University, private, and parochial school personnel and physicians, as well as state agency personnel, make individual referrals mainly at the local level. When a handicapped child who is being provided an education in a state agency is ready to be sent back to a local school district special education program, personnel in that state agency work closely with local school officials to see that there is a smooth transition. The agency provides the school district a copy of the student's IEP, Pupil Personal Data Sheet, Assessment Team Report and associated records. Agency personnel also assist in program planning as needed.

Headstart personnel provide relevant information to the local school district when identified handicapped children being served in Headstart programs are ready to enroll in the first grade. Many Headstart personnel are becoming approved examiners so that assessment information which meets criteria for being current can be used by local school personnel.

#### Personnel Preparation

All persons employed by public schools to provide educational services to handicapped children in Mississippi must be certified by the State Department of Education (SDE) to meet establish standards of professional training. Local school districts must insure that their personnel meet these standards required by the SDE. State agencies, in order to maintain accreditation and receive state funds, must insure that their personnel meet certification standards.

Requirements for certification are approved by the State Board of Education upon recommendation by the Certification Commission. Recommendations for revisions or additions may be submitted to the Certification Commission, in care of the Office of Teacher and Administrator Education, Certification, and Development.

The Mississippi State Department of Education submitted the state plan for fiscal years 1989-91 under Part B of the Education of the Handicapped Act, as amended. Among other personnel needs, in the plan it was reported that:

1. There are not specific certification criteria for the multi-handicapped and home/hospital categories.
2. There are not university training programs or established certification requirements for teachers of the deaf/blind.

3. It is anticipated that there will be many unfilled teaching positions in the low-incidence areas. Most of these are expected to occur in rural school districts.

Finally, Table 2 indicates the number of vacancies and additional personnel needed to fill positions occupied by individuals not appropriately or adequately trained. Also included in table 2 is the number of additional personnel needed to improve services for handicapped students.

#### Financial Affairs

##### Expenditures for Mississippi Public Schools 1987-1988

|                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Administration, State Level | \$ 18,955,304      |
| Total Instruction           | 767,914,080        |
| Total Support Services      | 378,751,302        |
| Non-Instructional Services  | <u>136,619,475</u> |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES          | \$1,302,240,161    |

##### Source of Funds

|                                                                           |               |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Total State Funds                                                         | \$764,830,531 | 55.5% |
| Total Federal Funds                                                       | \$217,956,238 | 15.8% |
| (includes Education Handicapped Act, EHA PL 94-142 funds of \$15,677,071) |               |       |
| Total Local Sources                                                       | \$396,641,929 | 28.7% |

#### Documentation

Annual Report of the State Superintendent for 1989. State Department of Education. Jackson, Mississippi.

State Plan for Fiscal Year 1989 - 1991 under Part B of the Education of the Handicapped Act. State Department of Education. Jackson, Mississippi.



TABLE 2\*  
NUMBER AND TYPE OF PERSONNEL (IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENCY OF  
ASSIGNMENT) NEEDED TO PROVIDE SPECIAL EDUCATION AND RELATED  
SERVICES TO HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE 1986-87  
SCHOOL YEAR

| Personnel<br>Category            | Number of vacancies and<br>Additional Personnel Needed<br>To Fill Positions Occupied<br>by Persons Not Adequately<br>Prepared or Trained | Number of<br>Additional<br>Personnel<br>Needed to<br>Improve<br>Services |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Teachers of<br>Separate Classes  | 183                                                                                                                                      | 169                                                                      |
| Resource Room Teachers           | 283                                                                                                                                      | 242                                                                      |
| Itinerant/Consulting<br>Teachers | 29                                                                                                                                       | 25                                                                       |
| Home Hospital Teachers           | 15                                                                                                                                       | 9                                                                        |
| Vocational Education<br>Teachers | 5                                                                                                                                        | 9                                                                        |
| Work-Study Coordinators          | 0                                                                                                                                        | 3                                                                        |
| Psychologists                    | 5                                                                                                                                        | 7                                                                        |
| School Social Workers            | 2                                                                                                                                        | 5                                                                        |
| Occupational Therapists          | 2                                                                                                                                        | 3                                                                        |
| Audiologists                     | 3                                                                                                                                        | 1                                                                        |
| Teacher Aides                    | 66                                                                                                                                       | 134                                                                      |
| Diagnostic Staff                 | 7                                                                                                                                        | 16                                                                       |
| Physical Therapists              | 4                                                                                                                                        | 5                                                                        |
| Counselors                       | 2                                                                                                                                        | 4                                                                        |
| Supervisors/Administrators       | 14                                                                                                                                       | 11                                                                       |
| Other Institutional Staff        | <u>7</u>                                                                                                                                 | <u>5</u>                                                                 |
| TOTALS                           | 627                                                                                                                                      | 648                                                                      |

\*This table is reproduced from the Mississippi State Plan for Fiscal Year 1989-91 under Part B of the Education of the Handicapped Act, as amended, page 37.

## Mississippi School for the Blind

The beginning of Mississippi's special education services for all exceptional children can be traced to 1846, at which time James Champlin of Sharon requested support from the legislature for the education of blind children. Challenged by the legislators to seek private funds for his project, he and interested associates built a frame house on North State Street in Jackson and started a school in 1847. In 1848, the state legislature formally established a residential school, the Mississippi Institute for the Blind, currently known as the Mississippi School for the Blind.

The American Printing House for the Blind since 1879 has provided braille textbooks and other materials to the Mississippi School for the Blind. In 1958, the American Printing House for the Blind extended its services to students in public school districts of Mississippi.

Three blind students were enrolled in the state's public day schools by 1958. This number grew to twenty-three legally blind students who received special services in public schools in 1967. Since the 1960's, the number of visually handicapped children and youth attending public school districts has increased rapidly.

The Mississippi School for the Blind currently serves children who are blind, deaf/blind or multihandicapped. The academic program has been designed to provide visually handicapped children with the educational resources and special training they need to prepare them for the fullest possible participation in a sighted world.

The Multihandicapped Department of the Mississippi School for the Blind serves deaf/blind and blind/educationally handicapped (retarded) children in the State. A total of 12 students were served during the 1987-88 school year.

The Homebound Program of the Mississippi School for the Blind services all eligible preschool children located and identified throughout the state. This program has been established for visually impaired children between birth and age 20 so that they will be properly prepared for entrance into a classroom situation in the total education process.

Children are accepted in the Mississippi School for the Blind at five years of age and are allowed to remain until they either graduate, cannot make any more academic or vocational progress, or reach the age of 21. The school served 88 in their residential program and 45 students in the homebound program during the 1987-88 school year.

### Statewide Needs Assessment

In 1985, the Mississippi Governor's study of educational and related services to blind and visually impaired children was completed. It was noted that 461 visually impaired children of school age were identified. Current estimates show a need for

about 55 teachers in Mississippi, and many of the present teachers are inadequately prepared.

Among the 461 visually impaired children in Mississippi, a number of these students have at least one other significant handicap. A visually impaired child may be totally blind or have considerable visual acuity, be multiply handicapped, mentally retarded, or deaf/blind. Educational needs for multiply handicapped students who are, for example, retarded-blind or deaf-blind present very serious challenges. Table 3 shows the number of various handicapping conditions of the 461 visually impaired children.

Table 3

Handicapping Conditions Other Than Visual Impairments

| Handicapping Condition | Number of Students |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Brain Damage           | 12                 |
| Epilepsy               | 24                 |
| Orthopedic             | 11                 |
| Cerebral Palsy         | 20                 |
| Heart Disorders        | 5                  |
| Deaf-Blind             | 32                 |
| Mental Retardation     | 84                 |
| Behavioral Impairments | 8                  |
| Deaf                   | 5                  |
| Motor Problems         | 3                  |
| Microcephaly           | 5                  |
| Other                  | 23                 |

Table 4 shows the 461 students reported to the Mississippi Survey according to the type of special education programs in which they were enrolled during the 1984-85 school year. A majority of the students (57.5 percent)

Table 4. Distribution of Visually Impaired Students in Mississippi by Type of Special Education Program, 1984-85

| <u>Type of Program</u>           | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Mississippi School for the Blind | 124           | 26.9           |
| State schools for the retarded   | 66            | 14.3           |
| Public preschool                 | 4             | .9             |
| Public schools - grades 1-12     | 265           | 57.5           |
| Not reported                     | <u>2</u>      | <u>.4</u>      |
| Total                            | 461           | 100.0          |

attended public schools, grades 1-12. The next most common type of placement for the students was the Mississippi School for the Blind (26.9 percent). However, a sizeable number of students with mental retardation attended, on a full-time basis, the state's residential schools for the retarded (14.3 percent).

At an average ratio of five children per teacher, these figures would indicate a total need for approximately ninety-two teachers prepared to teach visually impaired children. There were only ten individuals who hold the Area 35 Teacher of the Visually Impaired Certificate from the State Department of Education currently employed by the local school districts; however, only three of these individuals are functioning as classroom teachers of the visually impaired!

#### Financial Affairs, FY 1988

|                                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits | \$1,670,207            |
| Travel and Subsistence              | 22,231                 |
| Contractual Services                | 198,117                |
| Commodities                         | 181,709                |
| Equipment                           | <u>106,583</u>         |
| <br>TOTAL                           | <br><u>\$2,178,846</u> |

#### Documentation

Mississippi School for the Blind Annual Report 1987-88.  
Mississippi School for the Blind. Jackson, Mississippi.

Mann, J. W. (1986). A Comprehensive Plan for Delivery of Education and Related Services for Blind and Visually Handicapped Children. Governor's Office of Federal-State Programs, Jackson, Mississippi. (ERIC document Reproduction Service No. ED 261 502, EC 180 571).

#### **Mississippi School for the Deaf**

The Mississippi School for the Deaf (residential), located in Jackson, Mississippi, was founded in 1854. As of July, 1989, it became a part of the Mississippi State Department of Education.

The Mississippi School for the Deaf accepts students with the primary handicapping condition of deafness and offers them an opportunity to receive an education - both academic and vocational - which will enable them to achieve their full potential as they reach adulthood.

Any resident of the State of Mississippi, up to age 21, may be considered for admission. The child must be ruled as having a hearing loss which interferes with the normal educational



process. A regional screening team conducts an evaluation to determine if deafness/hearing impairment is the primary handicap. Children, ages 5 to 21, are accepted in the residential program. The preschool program accepts children, ages 3 - 5; and the Title I homebound program accepts children, ages 0 - 21.

Total Communication which includes finger spelling, speech, speech reading, stick symbols, the ultimate use of amplification, signs and gestures, plus massive auditory training is the major method of communication used in both the preschool and primary departments. The Verbo-Tonal method is incorporated in the teaching of speech.

The Preschool and Parent Education staff at M.S.D. is providing consulting services for various preschool children in the state, providing an indepth evaluation team which evaluates children and advises parents concerning the handicap of deafness and placement. Parents may stay in the campus apartment managed by the Preparatory Department.

The Preschool and Parent Education Program cooperates with other agencies such as the University of Mississippi Medical Center Communicative Disorders Laboratory, holding workshops with early childhood programs serving the hearing-impaired child and helping some children make the transition from the preschool setting into hearing kindergarten programs and preparing others to function in regular hearing public school classroom settings.

#### Financial Affairs

MSD is supported by legislative appropriations, and no tuition is required. For Fiscal Year 1988, the agency budget amounted to \$3,744,000. During school year 1987-88, 71 elementary and 85 high school students were enrolled.

#### Documentation

Mississippi School for the Deaf Annual Report 1987-88.  
Mississippi School for the Deaf. Jackson, Mississippi.

### **Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind**

The function of the Mississippi Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind (MVRB) Field Services Program is to provide vocational rehabilitation and independent living services on a statewide basis to eligible blind and visually impaired persons in order that they can achieve vocational and personal independence at a level commensurate with their ability.

The principle role of the Field Services Program is that of preparing qualified blind and visually impaired Mississippians for employment commensurate with their skills/abilities in the existing labor market. Those individuals who do not qualify for vocational rehabilitation services are provided Independent

Living Services in order to assist them in becoming more self-reliant, active members of society. Special emphasis is placed on blind individuals with severe handicaps.

MVRB Field Services Program is committed to maximum utilization of its rehabilitation facilities and strongly encourages counselors who provide services to severely disabled clients to make use of them. The preparation of qualified individuals for employment is of paramount importance for Mississippi Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind. The client is viewed as an active and equal partner in the rehabilitation process. Client participation is the key component of the successful outcome of services rendered.

The Field Services Program conducts research, compiles statistical data relating to the vocational rehabilitation of blind/visually impaired individuals and works closely with the Mississippi Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Blindness and Low Vision in studying the unique problems associated with blindness.

The Field Services Program recognizes the need to work in concert with other departments and institutions, both public and private, and with allied vocational and health related agencies and/or organizations so that the client can derive maximum benefits from services and achieve at his/her highest potential. All services are provided on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to age, sex, color, disability, national origin, or sexual preference.

Programs offered by the Mississippi Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind include the following:

- (1) Addie McBryde Rehabilitation Center for the Blind.
- (2) Business Enterprise Programs.
- (3) Client Assistance Program for the Blind and Visually Impaired.
- (4) Independent Living Services for the Blind.
- (5) Mississippi Industries for the Blind.
- (6) Regional Rehabilitation Center - Blind Services Department.
- (7) Rehabilitation Center for the Multi-handicapped Blind.
- (8) Rehabilitation Research and Training Center.
- (9) Royal Maid Association for the Blind, Inc.
- (10) Supported Employment Services Program.

The standards utilized in determining eligibility for services are:

1. A Qualifying Visual Impairment

- a) A Central Visual Acuity of not more than 20/200 in the better eye after best correction with regular ophthalmic lens (excluding contact lens, optical aids, etc.).

- b) An equally disabling loss (80%) of the visual fields.
  - c) A 25% loss of visual efficiency resulting from impairment in one or more functions of both eyes.
  - d) A progressive eye condition involving both eyes which if not corrected, will result in blindness or irreparable visual loss.
- 2. A Substantial Handicap to Employment Due to Visual Impairment
  - 3. Reasonable Expectation for Employability After Receiving VR Services

### Mission Statement

The mission of Mississippi Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind is to provide vocational rehabilitation and independent living services on a statewide basis to eligible blind and visually impaired persons in order that they can achieve vocational and personal independence at a level commensurate with their ability.

During Fiscal Year 1988, MVRB counselors served 3,350 blind/visually impaired Mississippians, an increase of 211 when compared with Fiscal Year 1987. With greater emphasis being placed on serving the more severely disabled, MVRB counselors served 1,445 severely disabled Mississippians, 63 more than the previous year. As of June 30, 1988, 536 of the 3,350 cases served were closed successfully rehabilitated. Forty-three percent (231) of these cases closed successfully rehabilitated were placed in competitive employment.

Three programs most relevant to the developmentally disabled in MVRB are: supported employment services, independent living services, and the rehabilitation center for the multi-handicapped blind.

### Rehabilitation Center for the Multi-Handicapped Blind

For those Mississippi Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind clients who require special, in-depth evaluation training due to a multiplicity of handicaps, the Rehabilitation Center for the Multi-Handicapped offers an excellent program. Upon referral from an MVRB Counselor, the client is evaluated by trained professionals. Specific rehabilitation services needed are determined as a result of this evaluation. Services include pre-vocational evaluation, personal/social evaluation, and evaluation of independent living skills.

Fiscal Year 1988 proved to be a year of positive increases, which included an increase in the number of referrals received as

well as the number of clients served. The center's operational budget for fiscal Year 1988 was \$181,918.19, with actual expenditures being \$137,911.01. The average cost per client day was \$56.57.

#### Supported Employment Services Program

An innovative new program was initiated by the Mississippi Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind in January of 1988, as a result of a grant award administered by the Rehabilitation Services Administration office, called the Supported Employment Services Program.

Through the development of the 1986 Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Supported Employment was created. Supported Employment is designed to assist individuals with severe disabilities integrate unto the competitive work force through community-based employment options. It is the intent of the Supported Employment program to promote the social and physical integration of the handicapped with the non-handicapped in a work environment.

Two vital concepts of this program include:

1. An integrated work setting and provisions of on-going support services
2. Eligible consumers are individuals who have severe handicaps and for whom competitive employment has not traditionally occurred or has been determined by an evaluation of rehabilitation potential to have:
  - a. The ability or potential to engage in a training program leading to Supported Employment
  - b. A need for on-going support services in order to perform competitive work
  - c. The ability to work in a Supported Employment setting

During the portion of Fiscal Year 1988 that this program was in operation, the average starting wage of clients placed in competitive employment was \$3.93 per hour. Operational expenses for Fiscal Year 1988 were \$17,337.23.

#### Independent Living Services for the Blind

The purpose of the Independent Living Services (ILS) Program is to serve those blind/visually impaired individuals whose ability to engage or to continue in employment is so limited that services are required to enable a greater level of independent functioning within their family, community, or work environment.



MVRB has received federal funding for Part A, Part B and Part C of the ILS Program as stated in Title VII of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended.

The Part A ILS Program is operated on a statewide basis. Actual funds are allocated to each region for purchase of needed independent living services.

The Part B ILS Program operates through the Addie McBryde Center. This program serves individuals who are legally blind and are age 60 and older, and who also reside within a four county area - Copiah, Hinds, Madison and Rankin. Services which are available to these individuals are training in specific skills of independent living, group and individual counseling, aids, self-advocacy skills, low visual aid evaluation, and referral services. Individuals may be referred to the ILS Rehabilitation Teacher by MVRB District Counselors, other agency staff, and through business, social and/or personal contacts.

The Part C ILS Program is available statewide to those who are 55 years of age and older who are legally blind. Listed below are the services which are available to these older blind and visually impaired Mississippians:

1. Eye Surgery, Hospitalization, and Medication
2. Attendant Care
3. Facility Services
4. Transportation
5. Reader Services
6. Counseling and Guidance
7. Home-Based Training
8. Referral to Appropriate Program Serving Older Persons

Individuals may be referred by MVRB District counselors, other agency staff members, and by business and personal contacts to either one of our ILS Rehabilitation Teachers, located in Jackson.

During Fiscal Year 1988, 44 blind/visually impaired Mississippians participated in the Part A program, with 5 individuals reaching their maximum ability to function independently. One-hundred and sixteen blind/visually impaired Mississippians participated in the Part B program, and 169 blind/visually impaired Mississippians participated in the Part C program.

#### Documentation

Mississippi Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind 1988 Annual Report. Mississippi Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Jackson, Mississippi.

Mississippi State Plan for the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Program for the Blind for 1989-91. Mississippi Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Jackson, Mississippi.

## Childrens Rehabilitation Center

The primary facility providing physical habilitation/rehabilitation services in Mississippi is the Mississippi Children's Rehabilitation Center (MCRC) located in Jackson. The Center is a state owned 41-bed facility (25 inpatient pediatric beds and 16 IFC rehabilitation beds) which provides comprehensive pediatric medical habilitation and rehabilitation services for physically and developmentally handicapped children and youth, through 20 years of age. The services provided include physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, recreational therapy, educational evaluation and services, medical social services, and psychological counseling. Some of these services are provided on an outpatient basis. The center also conducts several multi-specialty outpatient clinics.

The goal of the center is to achieve the optimum development of each child within the limits of his or her abilities so that each may function within the maximum potential. While a children's facility would probably treat most conditions listed under CMR services, the staff may require specialized training in pediatric care. Also, the equipment required, while similar to that used with adults, must be specifically designed for children. Additionally, the overall focus of the program must be geared to the special needs of children.

The following is a list of some of the conditions treated at Mississippi Children's Rehabilitation Center.

1. Static Encephalopathy (neurologic abnormality-secondary to hypoxic insult or infectious process).
2. Developmental Delay (usually related to #1)
3. Cerebral Palsy
4. Myelomeningocele (Spina Bifida)
5. Closed Head Injury
6. Leg length Discrepancy
7. Muscular Dystrophy
8. Microcephaly/Hydrocephalus
9. Osteogenesis Imperfecta
10. Spinal Cord Injury
11. Seizure Disorders
12. Arythrogryposis
13. Speech disorders (admitted for development of Communication methods).

During FY 1988, there were 257 reported admissions to the Center, a 3.2 percent increase over 1987. The average length of stay was 21.5 days, with 37.8 percent occupancy rate. The admissions to MCRC are statewide, with nearly a quarter of the admissions originating from Hinds, Lowndes, and Rankin Counties during FY 1988

## Financial Affairs, FY 1988

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Federal Funds       | \$ 43,000   |
| State General Funds | \$ 626,629  |
| Other Funds         | \$1,435,736 |

### **Division of Rehabilitation Services**

In July 1989, the old Department of Rehabilitation, formerly a single state agency, became a division within a large umbrella department - The Mississippi Department of Human Services. As with the other agencies affected by the re-organization, it is not felt that the legislatively mandated responsibilities will change; however, the quantity and quality of services to developmentally disabled individuals must be continuously monitored.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Division provides services to handicapped individuals of employment age, 16 years of age and older, who have physical and/or mental disabilities and can be rehabilitated and placed into gainful employment. (Physical or mental disability may be defined as a physical or mental condition which materially limits, contributes to limiting, or, if not corrected, will probably result in limiting an individual's activities or functioning). To help disabled individuals earn a living, programs are available for persons with physical, mental, and emotional disabilities; both seen and unseen conditions are covered. Examples of the former would be amputations, paralysis, and deformity; the latter group includes mental illness, mental retardation, and deafness.

The following services are offered:

1. Counseling - development of a personalized written rehabilitation plan that may include assisting the client in a change of careers;
2. Evaluation - medical and psychological evaluations to acquire a data base from which the counselor can assist the client in developing a realistic program;
3. Medical help - medical treatment to maximize the client's ability to successfully hold a job;
4. Physical aids - may include artificial limbs, braces, wheelchairs, etc.;
5. Training - actual career training or job skill training may be provided along with possible room, board, and transportation as a part of the rehabilitation process;
6. Job placement - assistance in acquiring a job, tools, equipment, and licenses may be provided;
7. Follow-up services - to assure job adjustment as a part of the rehabilitation process; and

8. Other goods and services which can be reasonably expected to benefit a handicapped individual in terms of employability.

Entry into the rehabilitation process is based on the following criteria: (1) that a person has a condition that is considered to be a substantial handicap to employment and (2) that there is a reasonable expectation that VR services will benefit the individual in terms of employability. There are no financial criteria for acceptance in the VR program.

Substantial handicap to employment means that a physical or mental disability impedes an individual's occupational performance by preventing his obtaining, retaining, or preparing for employment consistent with his capacities and abilities.

For vocational rehabilitation purposes, a vocational handicap is a limitation imposed by a disability that renders vocational success more difficult. The main consideration for eligibility in the Vocational Rehabilitation Program is the direct relationship between disability and employability. This means that the individual's ability to function vocationally has been limited by the disabling condition.

In addition to the community and counseling programs, VR operates or assists in the operation of several special programs and facilities:

**Public Offender Program** - A cooperative program with the State Department of Corrections to provide vocational counseling, evaluation, job placement, and other rehabilitation services to eligible inmates. Services of the Public Offender Program are designed to locate jobs, facilitate job adjustment, and assist inmates in re-entry into the community.

**Rehabilitation Technology** - This program is designed to provide a "thorough diagnostic study" of each applicant, an assessment as to the necessity and suitability of technological aids and devices which will assist the person with a disability in gaining full access to the community in all aspects of daily living.

**Supported Employment** - This program provides job training and placement in integrated settings for individuals with the most severe disabilities.

**Independent Living** - The primary design of the independent living program is the development of individual skills needed to live independently and to assist severely disabled persons in reducing their physical and psychological dependence on others. Areas of skill development include budgeting, self advocacy skills, social adaptation, disability acceptance, and independent medical management.

**Attendant Care Program** - Attendant care is a program to provide personal care services for persons who are severely disabled



enabling them to live more independently and to become employable.

**Phys-ability Program** - Phys-ability is a therapeutic recreation program intended to expand accessible recreation therapy services and to provide qualified therapeutic recreation specialists to assist disabled individuals in locating, accessing and utilizing recreational opportunities that are available in their community(s).

**Hinds Jr. College Cooperative Program for Deaf and Hearing Impaired Students** - The program intent and funding is to provide a post secondary setting that is fully accessible for hearing impaired students.

**Allied Enterprises** - A state wide system of transitional rehabilitation facilities to provide individualized vocational evaluation, work adjustment training and job placement to clients of the agency.

**Job Placement Network (Job clubs)** - A model project developed in conjunction with the Job Training Partnership Act to provide classroom and integrated work training to assist clients in developing skills necessary to get and hold a job.

In addition to the above established and on-going programs, the general Vocational Rehabilitation Agency is in the early states of establishing three additional projects or services, those being:

1. **Skills Training Center** - designed to provide occupational skills training for individuals with severe physical handicaps;
2. **Deaf Service Center** - a center to serve as a clearinghouse for information on deafness, services to hearing impaired, interpreters, and a TDD (telecommunication device) linkage and relay point for telephone communications with public and private entities without TDD equipment;
3. **Mobile Evaluation Unit** - a system utilizing four fully equipped vans to provide a full range of evaluation services to persons in rural, isolated areas of the state; and
4. **Disability Determination Service** - the Disability Determination Services (DDS) determines the eligibility of applicants for Social Security Disability Benefits Programs based upon federal regulations established by the Social Security Administration. Decisions are made on the basis of medical reports and according to federal criteria on severity.

## Financial Affairs

Vocational Rehabilitation Services had a budget of \$31,451,508 during fiscal year 1988 and assisted 22,688 disabled adults to increase their combined annual incomes from \$14,866,644 to \$34,002,592. Of the total number assisted, 3,702 were rehabilitated.

## Documentation

Department of Rehabilitation Services Annual Plan for 1989.  
Division of Rehabilitation Services. Jackson, Mississippi.

Division of Rehabilitation Services State Plan for 1989-91.  
Mississippi Division of Rehabilitation Services. Jackson, Mississippi.

## **Medicaid**

Medicaid is a program of medical assistance for the needy administered by the states using State appropriated funds and Federal matching funds within the provisions of Title XIX of the Social Security Act as amended. In Mississippi, the Medicaid program began on January 1, 1970. The program is administered in Mississippi by the Division of Medicaid, Office of the Governor by authority of Section 43-13-101 et seq. of the Mississippi Code of 1972.

During Fiscal Year 1988, Mississippi provided coverage for nine optional services in addition to the ten mandatory services. Mandatory services are: inpatient hospital; outpatient hospital; laboratory and x-ray; skilled nursing home services; physician services; early and periodic screening; diagnosis; and treatment (EPSDT) for age 20 and under; home health; family planning; rural health clinic services; and nurse-midwifery services. Optional services are prescription drugs, dental services, Intermediate Care Facility Services, eyeglasses (necessitated by eye surgery), Christian Science Sanatoria Care and Services, emergency ambulance services, home and community based services, mental health services (comprehensive regional mental health/retardation centers), and durable medical equipment.

## Eligibility

The Division of Medicaid, Office of the Governor of the State of Mississippi, is authorized to pay for medical services for the groups of persons listed below:

1. All persons determined to be eligible for a grant through the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program as certified by the Department of Human Resources;

2. All pregnant (medically determined) women who would be eligible for Aid to Dependent Children if the child was born and living with her, as certified by the Department of Human Resources;
3. All children under eighteen (18) years of age in licensed foster family homes or private child caring institutions for whom public agencies in the State of Mississippi are assuming financial responsibility as certified by DHR;
4. All children receiving subsidized adoption payments as certified by DHR;
5. All persons age sixty-five (65) or over, blind, or disabled and who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) grants as certified by the Social Security Administration (SSA);
6. Persons in medical facilities who, if they left such facilities, would qualify for SSI except for income and who meet income criteria as certified by the Division of Medicaid;
7. Persons who would qualify for SSI except for certain Social Security cost-of-living increases as certified by the Division of Medicaid;
8. Children under 18 and pregnant women - including those from intact families - when the income and resources do not exceed allowable limits as specified under the ADC need standards and are certified as eligible for Medicaid Assistance by DHR;
9. All pregnant women, infants and children under the age of five (5) and born 10-10-86 or after whose family income is equal to 185 percent of the Federal Poverty level or less; and
10. Infants born to Medicaid eligible mothers for the first year of the infant's life are automatically Medicaid eligible provided the mother remains eligible.

#### Medicaid Recipients

During the Fiscal Year 1988, 361,881 different persons benefited from one or more of the medical services covered by the Medicaid Program. This was an increase of 26,981 persons or 8.1 percent from Fiscal Year 87. Table 5 illustrates the recipient distribution by program category.

TABLE 5  
RECIPIENT DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM CATEGORY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988

| Program Category             | Number of<br>Recipients | Percent<br>of<br>Total |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Aged                         | 59,731                  | 16.5                   |
| Blind                        | 1,709                   | 0.5                    |
| Disabled                     | 67,011                  | 18.5                   |
| AFDC Children                | 139,523                 | 38.6                   |
| AFDC Adults                  | 67,707                  | 18.7                   |
| CWS Foster Care              | 1,258                   | 0.3                    |
| Optional Categorically Needy | 24,942                  | 6.9                    |

Of the 361,881 recipients of Medicaid for Fiscal Year 1988, only 1,630 received intermediate care - mentally retarded services.

#### Financial Affairs

The Mississippi Medicaid Program is administered by the Division of Medicaid using funds appropriated by the State and Federal government. Federal matching rates vary considerably depending upon their use in providing medical services for eligibles or in meeting administrative costs of the program. During Fiscal Year 1988, the total administrative expense was \$13,763,276 with the Federal government paying \$9,276,225 or 67.4 percent.

The FMAP (Federal Medical Assistance Percentage) for most medical services in Mississippi was 79.65 percent. A state's FMAP is calculated percentage based on the state's per capita income. Exceptions to the 79.65 percent FMAP for medical services were: Family Planning Services at 90 percent Federal money; Buy-In, Part B, for non-money payment individuals at 100 percent State money; and Choctaw Indians and Indochinese refugees at 100% Federal money.

The total Medicaid expenditures represent the cost of program administration and the cost for health care services. This \$440,258,976 total is comprised of \$346,324,369 Federal money, \$92,999,920 State money, and \$934,687 received from the Department of Mental Health. The total expenditures in percentages of the Medicaid Program are Federal 78.66 percent and State 21.34 percent.

Expenditures for intermediate care-mentally retarded medical services was \$30,123,889 an increase of 9.36 percent over Fiscal Year 1987. The average spent per recipient was \$18,480.

#### Discussion

The federal government has established, as a National Health



Priority, the elimination of inappropriate placement in institutions of persons with mental health and retardation problems and the improvement of the quality of care provided those for whom institutional care is appropriate.

The residents in these ICF/SNF facilities, although mentally retarded/developmentally disabled, have severe physical handicaps (medically fragile) which require care at the nursing home level. While the residents that occupy these beds could be served in regular ICF/SNF facilities located outside of the State-operated institutions, regular ICF/SNF facilities are not equipped to serve such profoundly handicapped individuals. Also, with 90 percent of the residents in these SNF beds being 40 years of age or less, it would be inappropriate to place these individuals in facilities where the average age of patients is in excess of 70 years.

There are 1,622 beds classified as ICF/MR in Mississippi. Of these beds, 605 are located in five proprietary facilities, and 1,017 are located in the State's retardation centers.

The prevailing philosophy on the national and state level is to shift emphasis from large institutions to small specialized facilities located in the community at large. The ICF/MR facility concept has been developed in light of this philosophy. Ideally, individuals placed in ICF/MR facilities require long term treatment programs which may require several years to complete. In theory, ICF/MR facilities are transitional in nature in that clients should eventually reach a level of functioning which will allow them to be transferred to a less restrictive environment within the community. However, the experience has been that some ICF/MR facilities have become permanent residences and do not function as was initially envisioned.

One problem is that there are too few community-based programs available to which resident could be transferred. There is a lack of group homes, supervised apartments, foster homes, and other community-based alternative living arrangements in Mississippi. In addition to the lack of adequate community-based programs, a large number of the individuals presently residing in our state-operated facilities are the older, more handicapped, more difficult to habilitate individuals who have less likelihood of transitioning to a community environment. These factors, as well as others, contribute to a difficult situation of appropriately meeting the needs of our state's MR/DD population.

Some literature suggests and some states have adopted a policy whereby new ICF/MR facilities are restricted to being no larger than 15 beds in size. It is presumed that these smaller facilities blend in better with the community and more closely follow the tenants of the normalization concept. These types of facilities are long term and most times become permanent homes for the clients who live there. Although the facility may become a permanent home for the client, required rehabilitative and habilitative training programs continue as long as the patient remains in the facility.

## Documentation

Division of Medicaid's Annual Report for 1987-88. Office of the Governor. Jackson, Mississippi.

### **Council on Aging**

The Older Americans Act, as amended, requires Mississippi to designate a single state agency to develop and administer a State Plan on Aging. The Governor's Office of Federal-State Programs, Department of Human Development, Mississippi Council on Aging has been designated that Agency. The Council is empowered to carry out the mission to collect data and statistics and to make a continuing study of conditions affecting the general welfare of the state's aging in municipalities and counties of the state; to cooperate with public and private agencies in coordinating programs for the aging; to encourage and promote biological, physiological and sociological research; to make recommendations for residential housing and needed nursing and custodial care facilities; and to serve as an advisory body in regard to new legislation for the aged.

The Council is the designated division of the Department of Human Development to handle all programs of the Federal Government relating to the aged regarding acts within the state which are not the specific responsibility of another state agency under provisions of federal or state law.

The Council is the leader relative to all aging issues on behalf of all older people in the State. The Council proactively carries out a wide range of functions related to advocacy, planning, coordination, interagency linkages, information sharing, brokering, monitoring and evaluation, designed to lead to the development or enhancement of comprehensive, and coordinated community bases system in, or service communities throughout the State. These systems shall be designed to assist older persons in leading independent, meaningful and dignified lives in their own homes and communities as long as possible. Efforts to establish long-term systems have been in place in the Mississippi Council on Aging since 1985.

In response to the Administration on Aging's national priority of Community Based Long-Term Care (CBLTC), the Council has taken the lead in developing the CBLTC system in Mississippi. The Council is driven by recommendations from a state level Interagency Coordinating Committee Report on Long-Term Care for older Mississippians. The Council, through its systems building efforts continues to address the following goals established by the Committee for Mississippi's long-term care systems:

1. To provide the most appropriate level of care to older persons in need of long-term care services;

2. To enhance and sustain the role of family members and informal support systems in the care of frail elderly;
3. To improve and/or stabilize physical functioning among frail elderly;
4. To improve and stabilize psycho-social functioning among frail elderly;
5. To attempt to contain health care costs for a rapidly growing (60) plus population; and
6. To prevent the lack or duplication of services through community coordination and client monitoring.

The State Agency has designated ten Area Agencies on Aging to carry out the mission described above for the State Agency at the sub-state level. The State Agency designates as its area agencies only those local agencies having the capacity and making the commitment to fully carry out the mission of the area agencies. The State Agency assures that the resources made available to the Area Agencies on Aging under the Older Americans Act are used to carry out the mission of the area agencies. The area agencies range in size from one encompassing six counties in the northeastern part of the state to the fifteen-county area agency covering Southern Mississippi. Each of the ten is a private, non-profit corporation under the sponsorship of Planning and Development Districts.

### Discussion

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Mississippi ranks thirty-two among states when considering the population sixty and over. Current statistics indicate that Mississippi has a 60-plus-age population of 418,000. This represents 16 percent of the state's population. Since 1970 the percentage of older Mississippians has grown by 31 percent, and the number of persons has increased by 99,000. By the year 2010, an 18 percent increase is expected. This growth rate is anticipated to be surpassed by that of the old-old population who are most likely to suffer from chronic health conditions which leave them unable to perform activities of daily living without others' assistance. Currently, there are 138,000 Mississippians in the age category, representing five percent of the state's population. It is anticipated that this figure will grow to 196,000 by 2020, representing a 183 percent increase in the 1970-2020 period. By the turn of the century, two of every eleven Mississippians will be 60 plus, and one of every 22 will have reached age 75. Like much of the nation, these populations will place growing demands upon the long-term care service market.

## Financial Affairs

### Mississippi Council on Aging Title III Funds FY 1989

| <u>PSA</u>                      | <u>TOTALS</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Total Funds Allocation          | \$7,203,795   |
| 10% For AAA Administration      | \$ 673,751    |
| 1% of III-B Statewide Ombudsman | \$ 27,923     |
| 5% of Total Title III for State |               |
| Agency Administration           | \$ 386,191    |
| III-B Social Service*           | \$2,352,739   |
| III-C-1 Nutrition Congregate    | \$3,044,007   |
| III-C-2 Home Delivered Meals    | \$ 667,014    |
| III-D In-Home Services          | \$ 52,170     |

## Documentation

Annual Report on Institutions for the Aged or Infirm for 1988.  
Division of Health Facilities Licensure and Certification.  
Jackson, Mississippi.

### Divisions of Family and Children's Services and Economic Assistance

The Department of Human Services is a new agency as a result of re-organization effective July 1, 1989. The Department organizational structure includes, but is not limited to the following divisions:

- (a) Division of Rehabilitation Services;
- (b) Division of Family and Children's Services;
- (c) Division of Aging and Adult Services;
- (d) Division of Economic Assistance;
- (e) Division of Community Services;
- (f) Division of Support Services; and
- (g) Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind

Under State law, the state office of the Division of Family and Children's Services shall develop policy, provide training and oversee the implementation of services. The director shall establish such planning and policy councils as may be necessary to carry out these functions.

It is the intent of the Legislature that the resources devoted to family and children's services and to public assistance programs be clearly delineated and that all resources



intended for child protection and other related purposes be expended in service of that goal.

The division is responsible for the development, execution and provision of services in the following areas: (a) protective services for children and adults; (b) foster care; (c) adoption services; (d) special services; (e) interstate compact; (f) day care; (g) licensure; and (h) such services as may be designated by the Human Services Board. Employees working within the division are limited to work within these areas of service.

A brief description of these services follows:

Child Protective Services - Investigates and intervenes as necessary into allegations of child abuse and neglect. The program purposes are as follows:

1. Investigates allegations of child abuse and neglect;
2. Assesses risk factors contributing to child abuse and neglect;
3. Develops service plans for the victims of child abuse and their families; and
4. Implements service plans until the threat of harm is removed.

Adult Protective Services - Investigates allegations of abuse, neglect and exploitation of vulnerable adults. Provides services to prevent or remedy abuse, neglect or exploitation of physically or mentally impaired adults and the elderly.

Foster Care Services - Provides temporary, out of home placement for children separated from their families because of serious family problems and children awaiting adoption.

Adoption Services - Finds permanent homes for children who cannot return to their birth families. Provides special emphasis on "special needs" children.

Adoption Assistance - Provides financial assistance to families adopting "special needs" children. Also, provides Medicaid to those children eligible for IV-E (4-E) Adoption Assistance and to those eligible for IV-B Adoption Assistance. IV-B children must have a medical or rehabilitate condition to qualify.

Certification and Licensing - Has responsibility for certification and licensing child care centers and day care homes as follows:

1. certification - for day care centers and family day care homes receiving federal funding.
2. licensing - Develops standards for licensing residential child caring facilities and child

placing agencies. Issues licenses to residential child caring facilities and child placing agencies which meet standards.

Day Care (Child) - Provides support to children in need of protective services. Helps strengthen family units, reduces dependency on public assistance, aids in the prevention of child abuse/neglect and enhances the quality of life to all participants.

Emergency Shelter (Child) - Provides short term residential care to children up to age 18 who are at risk because of neglect, abuse, abandonment or exploitation. The service is limited to a 30-day period per child within any six-month period.

Emergency Shelter (Adult) - Provides temporary emergency residential care for adults, battered spouses, children under 18 in the household of the abused or battered spouse, who are unable to protect their own interest and are in need of temporary shelter because of neglect, abuse, or exploitation.

Refugee Resettlement Program - The program is designed to assist refugees from foreign countries. It does the following:

1. Contracts with two non-profit agencies to provide refugee social services including: English language Training, Employment Services, and Vocational Training;
2. Contracts with one non-profit agency to provide foster care to refugee minors;
3. Provides Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance program to those meeting income criteria;
4. Administers Refugee Resettlement Grant; and
5. Administers Community Stability Grants.

Interstate Services - Through the Interstate Compact on the placement of children (I.C.P.C.), it provides out-of-state placement and supervision of dependent children with their parents, relatives, foster parents, adoptive parents, group homes, residential treatment facilities, and institutions. Reciprocal Services are provided by all states. Interstate compact on juveniles provides out of state placement and supervision of adjudicated delinquents with their parents or relatives. It also provides services for run away youths who cross state lines and whose parents, guardians or custodians have no means to finance their return.

Hotline for Adults and Children - A toll free number available statewide for anyone to call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to report abuse to adults and children.

Work Incentive Program (WIN) - Jointly administered with the Mississippi Employment Security Commission. Assists AFDC recipients in entering jobs, which will lead to economic self-sufficiency and independence.

Food Stamp Employment and Training Program - Assists food stamp recipients in entering jobs or in getting the training and education needed to obtain a job.

Volunteer Programs - Provides a multitude of volunteer services to assist department staff in the delivery of agency services.

The Division of Economic Assistance includes the following services:

Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program - Provides cash benefits to children who are deprived of one or both parents. Individuals who receive AFDC are automatically eligible for medicaid benefits.

Medical Assistance Program - Establishes eligibility for Medicaid benefits, but not money payments, to children under age 18 and to pregnant women who meet AFDC financial standards.

Expanded Medicaid Program - Establishes eligibility for Medicaid benefits, but no money payment, to children born on or after October 1, 1986, up to age 5 and pregnant women with income up to the poverty level.

Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Program - Provides funds to disaster victims to enable them to meet necessary expenses or serious needs for which assistance from other sources is either unavailable or inadequate.

Food Stamp Program - Provides USDA food coupons to households that fall within economic guidelines.

Food Distribution Program - Distributes surplus food to eligible households. Food items are made available by the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services.

Child Support - This program has a three-fold purpose: (1) to ensure that children are supported by their parents, (2) to encourage family responsibility; and (3) to reduce the cost of welfare to tax payers.

# Financial Affairs and other Statistics

## Total Expenditures by Program July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988

| Major Objectives of Expenditures    | Food Distribution | Food Assistance |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits | \$94,224          | \$19,427,325    |
| Travel and Subsistence              | 8,881             | 299,628         |
| Contractual Services                | 510,995           | 3,477,882       |
| Commodities                         | 13,633            | 319,027         |
| Capital Outlay, Equipment           | 441               | 984,515         |
| Subsidies, Loans and Grants         | 152,470           | 1,562,318       |
| TOTAL                               | \$780,644         | \$26,070,695    |

| Assistance Payments | Child Support | Children and Family Services | WIN       |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| \$ 8,495,183        | \$5,334,036   | \$13,003,787                 | \$205,004 |
| 249,514             | 161,803       | 874,023                      | 8,644     |
| 2,259,237           | 515,795       | 8,956,938                    | 82,054    |
| 127,277             | 71,102        | 250,678                      | 2,956     |
| 901,677             | 44,801        | 125,212                      | 1,345     |
| 85,797,487          | 923,946       | 4,967,812                    | 1,306     |
| \$97,830,375        | \$7,051,483   | \$28,178,450                 | \$301,309 |

| Employment & Training | IRS Tax Offset | Total         |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| \$1,140,696           | \$ 0           | \$ 47,700,255 |
| 25,116                | 0              | 1,627,609     |
| 289,546               | 0              | 16,092,447    |
| 21,090                | 0              | 805,763       |
| 72,753                | 0              | 2,130,744     |
| 10,223                | 2,142,406      | 95,557,968    |
| \$1,559,424           | \$2,142,496    | \$163,914,786 |



### Source of Funding

|         |               |     |
|---------|---------------|-----|
| State   | \$ 39,248,922 | 24% |
| Federal | \$114,451,806 | 70% |
| Other   | \$ 10,214,058 | 6%  |

### Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program

Provides cash benefits to children who are deprived of one or both parents. Individuals who receive AFDC are automatically eligible for Medicaid benefits.

Average monthly money payment caseload (FY 1988):

|          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| Families | 59,390        |
| Children | 127,631       |
| Adults   | <u>51,040</u> |

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Total Recipients | 178,671 |
|------------------|---------|

Average monthly payment (FY 1988):

|               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| Per family    | \$113.92 |
| Per recipient | \$ 37.87 |

Total monthly payments:

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Average for FY 1988 | \$6,765,350 |
|---------------------|-------------|

### Medical Assistance Program

Establishes eligibility for Medicaid benefits, but no money payment, to children under age 18 and pregnant women who meet AFDC financial standards.

Total persons eligible as of June 30, 1988: 16,913

### Expanded Medicaid Program

Establishes eligibility for Medicaid benefits, but no money payment, to children born on or after October 1, 1986, up to age 5 and pregnant women with income up to the poverty level.

Implemented October 1, 1987.

Total persons eligible as of June 30, 1988: 3,160

### Child Support

Program accomplishments during Fiscal Year 1988:

- \$18,338,216 child support collected
- 20,717 absent parents located
- 2,343 paternity cases established
- 1,631 support obligations established
- 5,006 interstate cases received (approximate)

### Reports of Child Abuse/Neglect

|                 | Substantiated |        | Percent<br>Change |
|-----------------|---------------|--------|-------------------|
|                 | FY 87         | FY 88  |                   |
| Abuse           | 1,513         | 1,623  | 7%                |
| Neglect         | 2,517         | 2,871  | 14%               |
| Abuse/Neglect   | 272           | 375    | 38%               |
| Sexual          | 1,171         | 1,498  | 28%               |
| Total           | 5,473         | 6,367  | 16%               |
| Unsubstantiated | 5,061         | 6,117  | 21%               |
| GRAND TOTAL     | 10,534        | 12,484 | 19%               |

### Adult Protective Services

Provide services to prevent or remedy abuse, neglect, or exploitation of physically or mentally impaired adults and the elderly.

Accomplishments during Fiscal Year 1988:  
Substantiated

|                 | FY88 |
|-----------------|------|
| Abuse           | 145  |
| Neglect         | 305  |
| Abuse/Neglect   | 37   |
| Sexual          | 30   |
| Unknown         | 7    |
| Total           | 524  |
| Unsubstantiated | 453  |
| GRAND TOTAL     | 977  |

### Documentation

Annual Report of the Mississippi State Department of Public Welfare for 1988. Mississippi Department of Public Welfare. Jackson, Mississippi.

### Mississippi Housing Finance Corporation

Mississippi Housing Finance Corporation is a governmental instrumentality of the State of Mississippi created under the Mississippi Housing Finance Corporation Act. Pursuant to the

Act, the Corporation is authorized to issue bonds to provide monies for financing residential housing for persons and families of low and moderate income in the State. Bonds and other obligations issued by the Corporation are not a debt or liability of the State of Mississippi.

### Discussion

Mississippi has a large stock of substandard and overcrowded housing. Much of the state's poorest housing is located in rural areas, but our cities also have large numbers of inadequate housing units. Housing problems affect the elderly, poor, and increasingly young families trying to purchase their first homes. Federal programs have produced many affordable housing units, helping meet some of the state's housing needs, but federal spending on new construction has fallen by one-third since 1980.

Elderly householders have slightly poorer housing than the state average. Over 200,000 units (24 percent of all occupied housing units) had a head of house over the age of 65. Nine percent of all elderly-occupied units lacked complete plumbing, and 8 percent lacked a complete kitchen.

Poverty-level households face especially critical housing needs. In 1980, 197,000 Mississippi households (23 percent of all households in the state) earned incomes less than the poverty level. Fifty-five percent of these households owned their own homes, but almost 11 percent of homeowner units lacked full plumbing or had more than 1 person per room. Of the 88,000 below poverty renter households, 21 percent of units lacked full plumbing or had over 1 person per room.

The best measure of housing availability is the vacancy rate, which is the percentage of units that are vacant at a given time. If the vacancy rate is zero, no units are available; if the rate is 5 percent, then 5 percent of units are unoccupied. Mississippi's vacancy rate for single-family housing was 5.6 percent in 1980, but by 1987 it had dropped to 4.9 percent. The vacancy rate for multi-family housing was 4.3 percent in 1980 and 3.5 percent in 1987. For comparison, in 1987 the average vacancy rate across the states of Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee was 6.1 percent for single-family housing and 10.8 percent for multi-family.

Representatives of public housing authorities testified that it is not unusual in rural areas for a family's housing assistance voucher to be extended several times before the family can locate adequate rental housing. The extra time families are forced to spend looking for a place to live probably means time lost from work and school.

The difficulty of finding available and affordable housing causes many families to turn to public housing as a solution. Yet the state's public housing system is inadequate to handle the demand for the units available. In April 1988 for example, Mississippi's eight regional public housing authorities had over 12,000 families on their waiting lists for the 10,000 public

housing units they maintain. Statewide, there is a less than 1 percent vacancy rate, forcing many families to wait 14 to 18 months for housing. Of course, the number of households on the waiting list is misleadingly low because housing authorities periodically close their lists when the number waiting becomes too large.

### Financial Affairs

Even though the number of households inadequately housed is still large, the rate at which affordable units are being added in Mississippi has declined. The reason is that Federal programs to promote affordable housing have been reduced substantially since 1980. Between 1979 and 1988, total obligations for new units under HUD Section 8, public housing, and FmHA Section 515 fell from \$184 million to \$115.8 million, a 37 percent drop. The number of new Section 8 rental units provided in Mississippi by HUD fell from an average of 2,453 units per year in 1979-1981 to 1,065 units per year in 1986-1987, a 56 percent drop. New public housing units declined from an average of 455 units in the early period to 106 units per year in the latter period. Subsidized rental units supplied through the Farmer's Home Section 515 program declined from an average of 1,158 units per year between 1979 and 1981 to 343 units per year between 1985 and 1987, a 70 percent reduction. At this rate, it would take existing federal housing programs acting alone over 40 years to assist the 65,000 households with low incomes to find quality, affordable housing.

The decline of subsidized units available to Mississippi reflects cuts in funding for housing at the Federal level. Nationally, Farmers Home rural housing programs declined from \$4.2 billion in 1980 to \$2.0 in 1987. Spending on HUD subsidized housing programs fell from \$35.7 billion in 1980 to \$15.2 billion by 1987. If Mississippi expects to overcome its housing problems, it is obligated to do more than it has done. The state can no longer rely exclusively on the federal government to meet the need for maintaining and adding to the state's stock of affordable housing.

### Documentation

A Decent Home for Every Mississippian. (1988) The Report of the Housing Task Force, Jackson, Mississippi.

Mississippi Housing Finance Corporation. (1988) Peat Marwick Main and Co., Jackson, Mississippi.



APPENDIX A

THE DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES ASSISTANCE AND  
BILL OF RIGHTS ACT OF 1987

Public Law 100-146  
100th Congress

## An Act

(Oct. 29, 1987  
[S. 1417])

To amend the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act to extend the programs established in such Act, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1987".

## REFERENCE

SEC. 2. Except as otherwise specifically provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or a repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

## TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

## FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

SEC. 101. Section 101 is amended to read as follows:

## "FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

"SEC. 101. (a) The Congress finds that—

"(1) there are more than two million persons with developmental disabilities in the United States;

"(2) persons whose disabilities occur during their developmental period frequently have severe disabilities which are likely to continue indefinitely;

"(3) notwithstanding their severe disabilities, these persons have capabilities, competencies, and personal needs and preferences;

"(4) family and members of the community can play a central role in enhancing the lives of persons with developmental disabilities, especially when the family is provided with necessary support services;

"(5) persons with developmental disabilities and their families often require specialized lifelong assistance to be provided in a coordinated manner by many agencies and others in order to eliminate barriers for such persons and to meet the needs of such persons;

"(6) generic service agencies and agencies providing specialized services to persons with disabilities sometimes overlook, inappropriately address the needs of, or exclude persons with

developmental disabilities in their planning and delivery of services;

"(7) public and private employers tend to be unaware of the capability of persons with developmental disabilities to be engaged in competitive work in integrated settings; and

"(8) it is in the national interest to offer persons with developmental disabilities the opportunity, to the maximum extent feasible, to make decisions for themselves and to live in typical homes and communities where they can exercise their full rights and responsibilities as citizens.

"(b) The purposes of this title are—

"(1) to provide assistance to States and public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations to assure that all persons with developmental disabilities receive the services and other assistance and opportunities necessary to enable such persons to achieve their maximum potential through increased independence, productivity, and integration into the community;

"(2) to enhance the role of the family in assisting persons with developmental disabilities to achieve their maximum potential; and

"(3) to make grants to support a system in each State to protect the legal and human rights of persons with developmental disabilities."

## DEFINITIONS

SEC. 102. Section 102 is amended—

(1) by striking out paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(2) The term 'nonprofit' means an agency, institution, or organization that is owned or operated by one or more corporations or associations, no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private share holder or individual."

(2) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3);

(3) by striking out paragraph (5);

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), and (9) as paragraphs (4), (5), (6), and (7), respectively;

(5) by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (8), and in such paragraph, by striking out "nonhandicapped" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "nondisabled";

(6) by striking out paragraph (11);

(7) by redesignating paragraphs (12), (13), (14), and (15) as paragraphs (17), (18), (19), and (20), respectively;

(8) by inserting after paragraph (8) (as redesignated by paragraph (5) of this section) the following new paragraphs:

"(9) The term 'priority area activities' includes, with respect to Federal priority areas or a State priority area—

"(A) activities to increase the capacities and resources of public and private nonprofit entities and others to develop a system for providing specialized services or special adaptations of generic services or other assistance which responds to the needs and capabilities of persons with developmental disabilities and their families and to enhance coordination among entities;

"(B) the—

"(i) conduct of studies and analyses;

"(ii) gathering of information;

State and local governments

Grants

42 USC 6001

Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1987  
Health and medical care, handicapped persons  
42 USC 6000 note.

42 USC 6000

"(iii) development of model policies, and procedures; and

"(iv) presentation of information, models, findings, conclusions, and recommendations to policymakers, in order to enhance opportunities for persons with developmental disabilities, including the enhancement of a system for providing or making available specialized services or special adaptations of generic services for persons with developmental disabilities and the families of such persons;

"(C) the demonstration of new ways to enhance the independence, productivity, and integration into the community of persons with developmental disabilities, such as model demonstrations which, if successful, will be made generally applicable through sources of funding other than funding under this title, including new ways to enhance specialized services or special adaptations of generic services for persons with developmental disabilities and the families of such persons;

"(D) outreach activities for persons with developmental disabilities to enable such persons to obtain assistance in Federal priority areas or a State priority area, including access to specialized services or special adaptations of generic services for persons with developmental disabilities and the families of such persons;

"(E) the training of persons with developmental disabilities, family members of such persons, and personnel, including professionals, paraprofessionals, students, and volunteers, to obtain access to, or to provide, services and other assistance in the area, including specialized services or special adaptations of generic services for persons with developmental disabilities and the families of such persons; and

"(F) similar activities designed to prevent developmental disabilities from occurring or to expand and enhance the independence, productivity and integration into the community of persons with developmental disabilities through the State on a comprehensive basis.

"(10) The term 'Federal priority areas' means community living activities, employment activities, child development activities, and case management activities.

"(11) The term 'State priority area' means priority area activities in an area considered essential by the State Planning Council.

"(12) The term 'community living activities' means such priority area activities as will assist persons with developmental disabilities in developing or maintaining suitable residential arrangements and supports in the community (including non-financial supports and family support services).

"(13) The term 'employment activities' means such priority area activities as will increase the independence, productivity, or integration of a person with developmental disabilities in work settings.

"(14) The term 'supported employment' means competitive work in integrated work settings—

"(A) for persons with developmental disabilities for whom competitive employment has not traditionally occurred; or

"(B) for persons for whom competitive employment has been interrupted or intermittent as a result of a developmental disability, and who because of their disability need on-going support services to perform such work.

"(15) The term 'child development activities' means such priority area activities as will assist in the prevention, identification, and alleviation of developmental disabilities in children, including early intervention services.

"(16) The term 'case management activities' means priority area activities to establish a potentially life-long, goal-oriented process for coordinating the range of assistance needed by persons with developmental disabilities and their families, which is designed to ensure accessibility, continuity of supports and services, and accountability and to ensure that the maximum potential of persons with developmental disabilities for independence, productivity, and integration into the community is attained."

(9) by striking out "facility or facilities" in subparagraph (A)(ii) of paragraph (17) (as redesignated by paragraph (7) of this section) and inserting in lieu thereof "program or programs";

(10) by striking out "facilities" each place it appears in paragraph (17) (as redesignated by paragraph (7) of this section) and inserting in lieu thereof "programs";

(11) by striking out "paragraph (13)" in subparagraph (A)(iii) of paragraph (17) (as redesignated by paragraph (7) of this section) and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraph (18)";

(12) by striking out "facility" the first place it appears in paragraph (18) (as redesignated by paragraph (7) of this section) and inserting in lieu thereof "program";

(13) by striking out "public or nonprofit facility" in paragraph (18) (as redesignated by paragraph (7) of this section) and inserting in lieu thereof "program operated by a public or nonprofit private entity";

(14) by inserting ", including parents of persons with developmental disabilities, professionals, paraprofessionals, students, and volunteers," before "which is" in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (18) (as redesignated by paragraph (7) of this section);

(15) by striking out "the facility" in paragraph (18) (as redesignated by paragraph (7) of this section) and inserting in lieu thereof "a facility"; and

(16) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(21) The term 'family support services' means services designed to—

"(A) strengthen the family's role as primary caregivers;

"(B) prevent inappropriate out-of-the-home placement and maintain family unity; and

"(C) reunite families with members who have been placed out of the home.

Such term includes respite care, personal care, parent training and counseling, support for elderly parents, and other individualized services.

"(22) The term 'assistive technology' means the systematic application of technology, engineering methodologies, or scientific principles to meet the needs of, and address the barriers confronted by, persons with developmental disabilities in areas including education, employment, supported employment,

transportation, and independent living and other community living arrangements.

"(23) The term 'early intervention services' means services provided to infants, toddlers, young children, and the families of such to—

"(A) identify, assess, and treat developmental disabilities at the earliest possible time to prevent more serious disability;

"(B) ensure the maximum growth and development of a person within the above classes who has a developmental disability; and

"(C) assist families in raising a child with a developmental disability."

#### REPORTS

Sec. 103. (a) Section 107(a) is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:  
 "(4) a description of the State Planning Council's responses to significant actions taken by the State with respect to each annual survey report and plan of corrections for cited deficiencies prepared pursuant to section 1962(a)(3)(B) of the Social Security Act with respect to any intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded in such State; and

"(5) a description of the program made in the State in, and any identifiable trends concerning, the setting of priorities for, policy reform concerning, and advocacy for, persons with developmental disabilities which are attributable to physical impairment, mental impairment, or a combination of physical and mental impairments, including any other subpopulation of persons with developmental disabilities (including minorities) that the State Planning Council may identify under sections 122(b)(3) and 122(f)."

(b) Section 107(c)(1) is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of subparagraph (A);  
 (2) by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(C) the program made by States in, and any identifiable trends concerning, the setting of priorities for, policy reform concerning, and advocacy for, persons with developmental disabilities attributable to physical impairment, mental impairment, or a combination of physical and mental impairments, including any other subpopulation of persons with developmental disabilities (including minorities) that the State Planning Council may identify under sections 122(b)(3) and 122(f);

"(D) the significant Federal policies that impact on the ability of States to address the needs of persons with developmental disabilities attributable to physical impairments, mental impairments, or a combination of mental and physical impairments; and

"(E) the number of meetings held by the interagency committee established under section 108(b) during the

period for which the report is made, which agencies were represented at each such meeting, and the accomplishments of the interagency committee in comparison to the goals and objectives of such committee."

#### TITLE II—STATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

##### PURPOSE

Sec. 201. (a) Section 121 is amended to read as follows:

42 USC 6021

##### "PURPOSE

"Sec. 121. The purpose of this part is to provide payments to States to assist in the development of a comprehensive system and a coordinated array of services and other assistance for persons with developmental disabilities through the conduct of, and appropriate planning and coordination of, administrative activities, Federal priority activities, and a State priority activity, in order to support persons with developmental disabilities to achieve their maximum potential through increased independence, productivity, and integration into the community."

(b) The heading for part B is amended by striking out "AND Service" and inserting in lieu thereof "PRIORITY AREA".

42 USC prec 6021

##### STATE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 202. (a) Section 122(b) is amended by striking out "for the provision of services for persons with developmental disabilities" in the matter preceding paragraph (1).

42 USC 6022

(b)(1)(A) Section 122(b)(1) is amended—

(i) by striking out subparagraph (A) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(A) The plan must provide for the establishment of a State Planning Council in accordance with section 124."

(ii) by striking out subparagraph (B) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(B) The plan must designate the State agency which shall administer or supervise the administration of the State plan (hereafter in this part referred to as the 'designated State agency'). Except as provided in subsection (c), the designated State agency may be—

"(i) the State Planning Council required under subparagraph (A) if such Council may be the designated State agency under the laws of the State;

"(ii) a State agency that does not provide or pay for services made available to persons with developmental disabilities; or

"(iii) a State office, including the immediate office of the Governor of the State or a State planning office;" and

(iii) by striking out "each" in subparagraph (C) and inserting in lieu thereof "the".

(b) Section 122 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c)(1) If a State agency that provides or pays for services for persons with developmental disabilities was a designated State agency for purposes of this part on the date of enactment of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1987 and the Governor of the State determines, before June 30, 1988, not to change the designation of such agency,

Note and local governments.  
42 USC 6006

Minorities

Minorities



such agency may continue to be a designated State agency for purposes of this part.

"(2) The determination of the Governor of a State under paragraph (1) shall be at the discretion of the Governor and shall be made by the Governor after the Governor has considered the comments of the general public and the non-State agency members of the State Planning Council with respect to the designation of such State agency, and after the Governor has made an independent assessment of the impact that the designation of such agency has on the ability of the State Planning Council to serve as an advocate for persons with developmental disabilities.

"(3) If the Governor of a State determines not to retain the designation of a State agency in effect on the date of enactment of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1987, the Governor shall, by October 1, 1990, designate another agency as the State agency in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(1)(D).

"(4) After the date of enactment of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1987, any designation of a State agency shall be made in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b)(1)(D)."

(2) Section 122(b)(2) is amended—

(A) by inserting a comma and "activities," after "programs" in subparagraph (A);

(B) by striking out clause (i) of subparagraph (C) and inserting in lieu thereof "(i) the extent and scope of services being provided, or to be provided, to persons with developmental disabilities under such other State plans or federally assisted State programs that the State conducts and in which persons with developmental disabilities are eligible to participate, including programs relating to education, job training, vocational rehabilitation, public assistance, medical assistance, social services, maternal and child health, aging, programs for children with special health care needs, housing, comprehensive health and mental health, and such other plans as the Secretary may specify, and"; and

(C) by striking out "priority services being or to be provided" in subparagraph (D) and inserting in lieu thereof "Federal and State priority areas which are addressed or which will be addressed."

(3) Section 122 (as amended by paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection) is further amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (7) of subsection (b) as paragraphs (4) through (8), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (2) of such subsection the following new paragraph:

"(3) The plan must describe a process and timetable for the completion, by January 1, 1990, by the State Planning Council in the State, of the reviews, analyses, and final report described in subsection (b)."

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(5) Each State Planning Council shall conduct a comprehensive review and analysis of the eligibility for services provided, and the extent, scope, and effectiveness of, services provided and functions performed by, all State agencies (including agencies which provide public assistance) which affect or which potentially affect the ability of persons with developmental disabilities to achieve the goals of

independence, productivity, and integration into the community, including persons with developmental disabilities attributable to physical impairment, mental impairment, or a combination of physical and mental impairments.

"(2) Each State Planning Council shall conduct a review and analysis of the effectiveness of, and consumer satisfaction with, the functions performed by, and services provided or paid for from Federal and State funds by each of the State agencies (including agencies providing public assistance) responsible for performing functions for, and providing services to, all persons with developmental disabilities in the State. Such review and analysis shall be based upon a survey of a representative sample of persons with developmental disabilities receiving services from each such agency, and if appropriate, shall include their families.

"(3) Each State Planning Council shall convene public forums, after the provision of notice within the State, in order to—

"(A) present the findings of the reviews and analyses prepared under paragraphs (1) and (2);

"(B) obtain comments from all interested persons in the State regarding the underserved and underserved populations of persons with developmental disabilities which result from physical impairment, mental impairment, or a combination of physical and mental impairments; and

"(C) obtain comments on any proposed recommendations concerning the removal of barriers to services for persons with developmental disabilities and to connect such services to existing State agencies by recommending the designation of one or more State agencies, as appropriate, to be responsible for the provision and coordination of such services.

"(4) By January 1, 1990, each State Planning Council shall prepare and transmit to the Governor of the State and the legislature of the State a final written report concerning the review and analyses conducted under paragraphs (1) and (2). The report shall contain recommendations by the State Planning Council concerning—

"(A) the most appropriate agency or agencies of the State to be designated as responsible for the provision and coordination of services for persons with developmental disabilities who are traditionally underserved, such as persons with developmental disabilities attributable to physical impairment, persons with developmental disabilities attributable to dual mental impairments, and persons with developmental disabilities attributable to a combination of physical and mental impairments, and such other subpopulations of persons with developmental disabilities (including minorities) as the State Planning Council may identify; and

"(B) the steps to be taken to include the data and recommendations obtained through the conduct of the reviews and analyses under paragraphs (1) and (2) in the State Planning Council's ongoing advocacy, public policy, and model service demonstration activities.

"(5) By January 15, 1990, the Governor of each State shall submit to the Secretary a copy of the report required by paragraph (4). By April 1, 1990, the Secretary shall transmit a summary of such reports to the appropriate committees of the Congress."

(4) Section 122(b)(4) (as redesignated by paragraph (3)(A) of this subsection) is amended—

Reports

Reports

(A) by striking out "strengthening services for" in subparagraph (A) and inserting in lieu thereof "enhancing the independence, productivity, and integration into the community of"; and

(B) by striking out "or agencies" each place it appears in subparagraph (C).

(5) Section 122(b)(5) (as redesignated by paragraph (3)(A) of this subsection) is amended—

(A) by striking out subparagraph (A) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(A) The plan must provide for the examination, not less often than once every three years, of the provision, and the need for the provision, in the State of the four Federal priority areas and the State priority area. Such examination shall be made consistent with subparagraph (B).";

(B) by striking out subparagraph (B) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(B) The plan must provide for the review and revision, not less often than once every three years, of the comprehensive Statewide plan to ensure the existence of appropriate planning, financial support and coordination, and to otherwise appropriately address, on a Statewide and comprehensive basis, urgent needs in the State for the provision of services for persons with developmental disabilities and the families of such persons. Such review and revision, and examination under subparagraph (A), shall take into account the reviews and analyses conducted, and the report prepared, under subsection (f), and shall, at a minimum, include—

"(i) an analysis of each priority area in relation to limited support or lack of support for persons with developmental disabilities attributable to either physical impairment, mental impairment, or a combination of physical and mental impairments;

"(ii) an analysis of criteria for eligibility for services, including specialized services and special adaptation of generic services provided by agencies within the State, that may be causing persons with developmental disabilities to be excluded from receiving such services;

"(iii) an analysis of services, assistive technology, or knowledge which may be unavailable to assist persons with developmental disabilities;

"(iv) an analysis of existing and projected fiscal resources;

"(v) an analysis of any other issues identified by the State Planning Council; and

"(vi) the formulation of objectives in both policy reform and service demonstration to address the issues described in clauses (i) through (v) for all subpopulations of persons with developmental disabilities which may be identified by the State Planning Council.";

(C) by striking out subparagraph (C);

(D) by redesignating subparagraphs (D), (E) and (F) as subparagraphs (C), (D), and (E), respectively;

(E) by striking out "service activities in the priority services" in clause (i) of subparagraph (D) (as redesignated by subparagraph (D) of this paragraph) and inserting in lieu thereof activities in the Federal priority area of employment activities, and, at the discretion of the State, activities in any or all of the three other Federal priority areas and a State priority area, the

conduct of the analyses specified in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (B), and the implementation of paragraph (3) and subsection (f);

(F) by striking out "service activities for persons with developmental disabilities, and" in clause (ii) of such subparagraph;

(G) by inserting "priority area activities for" after "administration of" in such clause; and

(H) by striking out "the provision of such services" in such clause and inserting in lieu thereof "persons with developmental disabilities".

(6) Section 122(b)(6) (as redesignated by paragraph (3)(A) of this subsection) is amended—

(A) by striking out "services furnished" in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) and inserting in lieu thereof "programs";

(B) by striking out "furnished" in such clause and inserting in lieu thereof "operated"; and

(C) by striking out "delivery of services" in clause (ii) of such subparagraph and inserting in lieu thereof "programs".

(7) Section 122(b)(7)(B) (as redesignated by paragraph (3)(A) of this subsection) is amended by striking out "alternative community living arrangement services" and inserting in lieu thereof "community living activities".

#### HABILITATION PLANS

Sec. 203. Section 123(b) is amended—

(1) by striking out paragraph (B) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(B) The plan shall be developed jointly by (A) the person for whom the plan is established, (B) where appropriate, such person's parent or guardian or other representative, and (C) a representative or representatives of the program primarily responsible for delivering or coordinating the delivery of services to the person for whom the plan is established."; and

(2) by striking out "program coordinator who will be responsible for" in paragraph (3)(C) and inserting in lieu thereof "case manager who will be responsible for coordinating".

#### STATE PLANNING COUNCILS

Sec. 204. Section 124 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (d) and, in paragraph (1) of such subsection—

(A) by striking out "or agencies"; and

(B) by striking out "including the specification of services under section 122(b)(4)(B)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "including the specifications of Federal and State priority area activities under section 122(b)(5)(D)(ii)"; and

(2) by striking out subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) Each State which receives assistance under this part shall establish a State Planning Council which will serve as an advocate for all persons with developmental disabilities.

"(b)(1) The members of the State Planning Council of a State shall be appointed by the Governor of the State from among the residents of that State.

## Education

"(2) The Governor of each State shall make appropriate provisions for the rotation of membership on the State Planning Council.

"(3) Each State Planning Council shall at all times include in its membership representatives of the principal State agencies (including the State agency that administers funds provided under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the State agency that administers funds provided under the Education of the Handicapped Act, the State agency that administers funds provided under the Older Americans Act of 1965, and the State agency that administers funds provided under title XIX of the Social Security Act for persons with developmental disabilities), higher education training facilities, each university affiliated program or satellite center in the State, the State protection and advocacy system established under section 142, local agencies, and nongovernmental agencies and private nonprofit groups concerned with services for persons with developmental disabilities in that State.

"(4) At least one-half of the membership of each State Planning Council shall consist of persons who—

"(A) are persons with developmental disabilities;

"(B) are parents or guardians of such persons; or

"(C) are immediate relatives or guardians of persons with mentally impairing developmental disabilities, and who are not employees of a State agency which receives funds or provides services under this part, who are not managing employees (as defined in section 1128(b) of the Social Security Act) of any other entity which receives funds or provides services under this part, and who are not persons with an ownership or control interest (within the meaning of section 1124(a)(3) of the Social Security Act) with respect to such an entity.

"(5) Of the members of the State Planning Council described in paragraph (4)—

"(A) at least one-third shall be persons with developmental disabilities; and

"(B)(i) at least one-third shall be individuals described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (4), and (ii) at least one of such individuals shall be an immediate relative or guardian of an institutionalized or previously institutionalized person with a developmental disability.

"(c)(1) Each State Planning Council may prepare and approve a budget using amounts paid to the State under this part to hire such staff and obtain the services of such professional, technical, and clerical personnel consistent with State law as the State Planning Council determines to be necessary to carry out its functions under this part.

"(2) The staff and other personnel of a State Planning Council, while working for the State Planning Council, shall be responsible solely for assisting the State Planning Council in carrying out its duties under this part and shall not be assigned duties by the designated State agency or any other agency or office of the State."

## STATE APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 205. (a) Section 122(a) is amended—

(1) by striking out "\$100,000" in clause (i) of paragraph (3)(A) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$160,000";

(2) by striking out "\$250,000" in clause (ii) of such paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof "\$300,000";

(3) by striking out "\$47,000,000" in paragraph (4) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$60,000,000";

(4) by striking out "\$160,000" in subparagraph (A) of such paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof "\$200,000";

(5) by striking out "\$300,000" in subparagraph (B) of such paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof "\$360,000"; and

(6) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(G) In any case in which the total amount appropriated under section 130 for a fiscal year exceeds the total amount appropriated under such section for the preceding fiscal year by a percentage greater than the most recent percentage change in the Consumer Price Index published by the Secretary of Labor under section 100(c)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Secretary may increase each of the minimum allotments under paragraphs (3) and (4) by an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount of such minimum allotment (including any increases in such minimum allotment under this paragraph for prior fiscal years) as the amount which is equal to the difference between—

"(A) the total amount appropriated under section 130 for the fiscal year for which the increase in minimum allotment is being made, minus

"(B) the total amount appropriated under section 130 for the immediately preceding fiscal year,

bears to the total amount appropriated under section 130 for such preceding fiscal year."

(b) Section 125(b) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Any amount paid to a State for a fiscal year and remaining unobligated at the end of such year shall remain available to such State for the next fiscal year for the purposes for which such amount was paid."

## WITHHOLDING

SEC. 207. Section 127(1) is amended by inserting ", particularly sections 122(b)(3) or 122(f) after "State plan". 42 USC 6027

## AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 208. Section 130 is amended to read as follows: 42 USC 6030

## "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 130. For allotments under section 125, there are authorized to be appropriated \$62,200,000 for fiscal year 1988, \$69,900,000 for fiscal year 1989, and \$77,400,000 for fiscal year 1990."

## TITLE III—PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY

## REQUIREMENTS FOR SYSTEM

SEC. 301. (a) Section 142(a)(2) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) as subparagraphs (E), (F), and (G), respectively;

(2) by striking out subparagraph (A) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(A) have the authority to—

"(i) pursue legal, administrative, and other appropriate remedies or approaches to ensure the protection of, and advocacy for, the rights of such persons within



the State who are or who may be eligible for treatment, services, or habilitation, or who are being considered for a change in living arrangements, with particular attention to members of minority groups; and

(iii) provide information on and referral to programs and services addressing the needs of persons with developmental disabilities;

"(B) have the authority to investigate incidents of abuse and neglect of persons with developmental disabilities if the incidents are reported to the system or if there is probable cause to believe that the incidents occurred;

"(C) on an annual basis, provide the public with an opportunity to comment on priorities established by, and activities of, the system;

"(D) establish a grievance procedure for clients or prospective clients of the system to assure that persons with developmental disabilities have full access to services of the system;"; and

(3) by striking out subparagraph (C) (as redesignated by clause (1) of this subsection) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(C) have access to all records of—

"(i) any person with developmental disabilities who is a client of the system if such person, or the legal guardian, conservator, or other legal representative of such person, has authorized the system to have such access; and

"(ii) any person with developmental disabilities—

"(i) who, by reason of the mental or physical condition of such person, is unable to authorize the system to have such access;

"(ii) who does not have a legal guardian, conservator, or other legal representative, or for whom the legal guardian is the State; and

"(iii) with respect to whom a complaint has been received by the system or with respect to whom there is probable cause to believe that such person has been subject to abuse or neglect;";

(b) Section 142(c) is amended—

(1) by striking out "\$11,000,000" in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$20,000,000";

(2) by striking out "\$20,000" in clause (1) of such subparagraph and inserting in lieu thereof "\$107,000";

(3) by striking out "\$150,000" in clause (2) of such subparagraph and inserting in lieu thereof "\$500,000";

(4) by striking out "\$11,000,000" in subparagraph (B) of such paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof "\$20,000,000";

(5) by striking out "\$20,000" in such subparagraph and inserting in lieu thereof "\$150,000, and the allotment of each of American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for such fiscal year shall not be less than \$20,000";

(6) by redesignating paragraphs (B) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(7) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

State and local governments

"(2) In any case in which the total amount appropriated under section 143 for a fiscal year exceeds the total amount appropriated under such section for the preceding fiscal year by a percentage greater than the most recent percentage change in the Consumer Price Index published by the Secretary of Labor under section 100(c)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Secretary may increase each of the minimum allotments under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) by an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount of such minimum allotment (including any increases in such minimum allotment under this paragraph for prior fiscal years) as the amount which is equal to the difference between—

"(A) the total amount appropriated under section 143 for the fiscal year for which the increase in minimum allotment is being made, minus

"(B) the total amount appropriated under section 143 for the immediately preceding fiscal year, bears to the total amount appropriated under section 143 for such preceding fiscal year."

(c) Section 142 is further amended—

(1) by striking out subsection (b);

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) (as amended by subsection (b) of this section) as subsection (b); and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) Any amount paid to a State for a fiscal year and remaining unobligated at the end of such year shall remain available to such State for the next fiscal year for the purpose for which such amount was paid."

State and local governments

#### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 302. Section 143 is amended to read as follows:

42 USC 6013

#### "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"Sec. 143. For allotments under section 142, there are authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1988, \$22,000,000 for fiscal year 1989, and \$24,200,000 for fiscal year 1990."

#### TITLE IV—UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED PROGRAMS

Community development

#### PURPOSE

SEC. 401. (a) Section 151 is amended—

(1) by striking out "facilities" and inserting in lieu thereof "programs"; and

(2) by striking out "the conduct of service demonstration programs" and inserting in lieu thereof "the demonstration of exemplary services and technical assistance";

(b) The heading for part D is amended by striking out "FACILITIES" and inserting in lieu thereof "PROGRAMS".

42 USC 6061

42 USC 6061

#### GRANT AUTHORITY

SEC. 402. (a) Section 152(a) is amended—

(1) by striking out "section 151" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 154(a)";

(2) by striking out "facilities" and inserting in lieu thereof "programs"; and

42 USC 6062



(B) by striking out "section 102(13)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 102(18)".

(b) Section 162 is further amended—

(1) by striking out subsections (b) and (d);

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d) and (in such subsection)—

(A) by striking out "The" and inserting in lieu thereof "From amounts appropriated under section 154(a), the";

(B) by inserting "and may compete for grants under subsections (b) and (e)" before the period at the end of the second sentence; and

(C) by striking out "section 102(13)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 102(18)".

Education.

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsections:

"(b)(1)(A) From amounts appropriated under section 154(b), the Secretary shall make grants of sufficient size and scope to university affiliated programs receiving grants under subsection (a) to support training projects to train personnel to address the needs of persons with developmental disabilities in areas of emerging national significance, particularly projects to train personnel in the areas of early intervention programs (as described in paragraph (2)), programs for elderly persons with developmental disabilities (as described in paragraph (3)), and community-based service programs (as described in paragraph (4)).

"(B) The Secretary shall make determinations with respect to grants under this subsection based on information relating to present and projected needs for the training of personnel based on identified State, regional, or national shortages of personnel, the capacity of the university affiliated programs to train personnel, and such other information as may be determined necessary and appropriate by the Secretary.

"(C) Grants under this subsection may be used by university affiliated programs to (i) assist in paying the costs of courses of training or study for personnel to provide services for persons with developmental disabilities and (ii) establish fellowships or traineeships providing such stipends and allowances as may be determined by the Secretary.

"(2) Grants under this subsection for training projects with respect to early intervention programs shall be for the purpose of assisting university affiliated programs in providing training to allied health personnel and other personnel who provide, or who will provide, interdisciplinary intervention to infants, toddlers, and preschool age children with developmental disabilities. Such training projects shall include instruction on methods of working and collaborating with professionals and families of persons with developmental disabilities.

"(3) Grants under this subsection for training projects with respect to programs for elderly persons with developmental disabilities shall be for the purpose of supporting the planning, design, and implementation of coordinated interdisciplinary training programs between existing aging or gerontological programs and university affiliated programs in order to prepare professional staff to provide services for elderly persons with developmental disabilities.

"(4) Grants under this subsection for training projects with respect to community-based programs shall be for the purpose of providing interdisciplinary training to personnel who will provide

direct supports and services for persons with developmental disabilities, including paraprofessionals who are employed or are preparing to be employed in community-based day programs or residential programs for persons with developmental disabilities. The Secretary shall ensure that all grants under this paragraph are made only to university affiliated programs that involve local community-level direct care programs and paraprofessional training programs in the preparation of the application for such grant and shall assure that any training under the university affiliated program will be coordinated with local programs.

"(c) From amounts appropriated under section 154(b), the Secretary may make grants to university affiliated programs receiving grants under subsection (a) to support one or more of the following activities:

"(1) The provision of service-related training to persons with developmental disabilities, family members of such persons, professionals, volunteers, or other personnel to enable such persons, family members, professionals, volunteers, or personnel to provide services to increase or maintain the independence, productivity, and integration into the community of persons with developmental disabilities.

"(2) The conduct of an applied research program designed to produce more efficient and effective methods for (A) the delivery of services to persons with developmental disabilities, and (B) the training of professionals, paraprofessionals, and parents who provide such services." and

(4) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) From amounts appropriated under section 154(a), the Secretary may make a grant to a university or a public or nonprofit entity which is associated with, or is an integral part of, a college or university, to study the feasibility of establishing a university affiliated program or a satellite center. Such study shall include an assessment of the needs of the area in which the university is located for such a program or center. The amount of a grant under this subsection may not exceed \$35,000 for any fiscal year. A grant under this subsection may only be made in a State in which there is no university affiliated program or satellite center."

#### APPLICATIONS

SEC. 403. (a) Section 153(a) is amended—

(1) by striking out "facilities" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "programs";

(2) by inserting "all" before "persons with developmental disabilities" in the second sentence; and

(3) by striking out "section 102(13)" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "section 102(18)".

(b) Section 153(b) is amended—

(1) by striking out "section 162" in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "section 152(a)";

(2) by striking out "facility" each place it appears in paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "program";

(3) by striking out "is making" in clause (i) of subparagraph (ii) of such paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof "will make";

(4) by striking out "and" at the end of such subparagraph;

(5) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and

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42 U.S.C. 6003

(d) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:  
 "(4) the activities conducted under this part are consistent with, and to the extent feasible, complement and further, the objectives contained in the State plan required under section 122; and

"(5) before the submission of such application, an opportunity for comment has been provided to the general public and the State Planning Council of the State in which the program will be conducted or the satellite center is or will be located."

(c) Section 153(c) is amended—

(1) by striking out "facility" and inserting in lieu thereof "program"; and

(2) by striking out "section 152" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 152(a)".

(d) Section 153(d) is amended—

(1) by striking out "facility" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "program";

(2) by striking out "section 154" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "section 154(a)";

(3) by striking out "\$175,000" in paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$200,000";

(4) by striking out "\$75,000" in paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$150,000"; and

(5) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3)(A) For purposes of making grants under section 152(a), the Secretary shall consider applications for grants for four university affiliated programs or satellite centers for each of the fiscal years 1988, 1989, and 1990 which are in addition to the total number of university affiliated programs and satellite centers receiving grants under such section for the preceding fiscal year.

"(B) Such programs and centers shall, to the extent feasible, be geographically distributed for the purpose of serving States that are unserved by university affiliated programs and satellite centers under this part on the date of enactment of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1987.

"(C) The Secretary may not deny an application for a university affiliated program or satellite center solely because of the size of the population proposed to be served by the program or center, if such application proposes to serve the population of an entire State."

(e) Section 153 (as amended in this section) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e)(1) The Secretary shall by regulation require appropriate technical and qualitative peer review of applications for assistance under this part by peer review groups established under paragraph (4).

"(2) Regulations promulgated under paragraph (1) shall provide that the review of the application required by such paragraph shall be conducted by groups established under paragraph (4) that are composed of non-Federal individuals who, by experience or training, are highly qualified to assess the comparative quality of applications for assistance.

"(3)(A) The Secretary may approve an application under this part only if such application has been recommended by a peer review group that has conducted the peer review required under paragraph (1).

"(B) This paragraph shall apply to the approval of grant applications received for fiscal year 1990 and succeeding fiscal years.

Regulations

"(4) The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of the Administration on Developmental Disabilities, may, notwithstanding—

"(A) the provisions of title 5, United States Code, concerning appointments to the competitive service;

"(B) the provisions of chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, concerning classification and General Schedule pay rates;

establish such peer review groups as are necessary to carry out this subsection, and appoint and set the rates of pay for members of such groups.

"(5) The Secretary may waive the provisions of paragraph (3) concerning approval of an application if the Secretary determines that exceptional circumstances warrant such a waiver."

#### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 404. Section 154 is amended to read as follows:

42 USC 6064

#### "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"Sec. 154. (a) For the purpose of grants under subsections (a), (d), and (e) of section 152, there are authorized to be appropriated \$9,400,000 for fiscal year 1988, \$10,200,000 for fiscal year 1989, and \$11,000,000 for fiscal year 1990. Amounts appropriated under this section for a fiscal year shall remain available for obligation and expenditure until the end of the succeeding fiscal year.

"(b) For the purpose of grants under sections 152(b) and 152(c), there are authorized to be appropriated \$4,500,000 for fiscal year 1988, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1989, and \$5,500,000 for fiscal year 1990.

"(c) The Secretary may use funds appropriated under subsection (a) for the purposes described in subsection (b).

"(d) Of the amounts appropriated under subsection (b), at least 75 percent shall be used for grants under section 152(b) and the remainder shall be used for grants under section 152(c)."

#### TITLE V—PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

##### PURPOSE

##### Contracts

SEC. 501. (a) Section 161 is amended by striking out "for demonstration projects" and inserting in lieu thereof "and contracts for projects of national significance".

42 USC 6081

(b) The heading for part E is amended to read as follows:

42 USC 6081

#### "PART E—PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE"

##### GRANT AUTHORITY

SEC. 502. (a) Section 162(a) is amended—

42 USC 6082

(1) by inserting "and enter into contracts with" after "make grants to" in the matter preceding paragraph (1);

(2) by striking out paragraph (1) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(1) projects of national significance relating to persons with developmental disabilities, including projects to educate policy-makers, develop an ongoing data collection system, determine

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the feasibility and desirability of developing a nationwide information and referral system, and pursue Federal inter-agency initiatives, and other projects of sufficient size and scope and which hold promise of expanding or otherwise improving opportunities for persons with developmental disabilities (especially those who are multihandicapped or disadvantaged, including minority groups, Native Americans, Native Hawaiians, and other underserved groups); and

(3) by inserting "the advocacy functions of the State Planning Council, the functions performed by university affiliated programs and satellite centers under part D, and" after "otherwise improving" in paragraph (2).

(b) The last sentence of section 162(b) is amended—

(1) by striking out "for each" and inserting in lieu thereof "in such"; and

(2) by striking out "in which an applicant's project will be conducted".

(c) Section 162 is further amended by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d) and by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

Federal  
Register,  
publication.

"(c) Not later than January 1 of each year, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register proposed priorities for grants and contracts under this part and shall allow a period of 60 days for public comments and suggestions concerning such proposed priorities. After analyzing and considering such comments, the Secretary shall publish final priorities for such grants and contracts in the Federal Register."

## AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

42 USC 6083.

SEC. 503. Section 163 is amended to read as follows:

## "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"Sec. 163. (a) To carry out this part, there are authorized to be appropriated \$2,650,000 for fiscal year 1988, \$3,650,000 for fiscal year 1989, and \$3,650,000 for fiscal year 1990.

"(b) Of the amounts appropriated under subsection (a) for any fiscal year, \$400,000 shall be available for grants and contracts under section 162(a)(1) for not more than three projects to determine the feasibility and desirability of developing a nationwide information and referral system for persons with developmental disabilities. The Secretary shall award grants and contracts under section 162(a)(1) for such projects within 6 months after the date of enactment of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1987."

## TITLE VI—EFFECTIVE DATE

## EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 601. This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall become effective on October 1, 1987. 42 USC 6000 note

Approved October 29, 1987.

## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S 1417 (H. R. 1871)

SENATE REPORTS, No. 100-113 (Comm. on Labor and Human Resources) (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD), Vol. 133 (1987)

July 21, considered and passed Senate  
Aug. 6, H. R. 1871 considered and passed House, S. 1417, amended, passed in lieu.

Sept. 20, Senate concurred in House amendment with amendment.  
Oct. 13, House concurred in Senate amendment.

## MEMORANDUM

To: Bea Branch  
From: Leo Stevens, Adrienne Smith  
Date: April 18, 1989  
Subject: Federal Program Funds, Mississippi - Fiscal Year 1990

Attached is a summary of the proposed federal program changes for Mississippi. The amounts shown here include FY 1989 estimated obligations compared to FY 1990 proposed estimated obligations as reported in the president's proposal, Office of Management and Budget.

Each federal program is listed alphabetically by state administering agency for three categories:

1. Current or new state agency-administered federal program increases and reductions

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| FY 89 Est. Obligations | \$1,110,626,000 |
| FY 90 Est. Obligations | \$1,095,051,000 |
| Reduction --->         | \$15,575,000    |

2. Federal programs proposed for elimination

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| FY 89 Est. Obligations | \$23,179,000 |
| FY 90 Est. Obligations | none         |
| Reduction --->         | \$23,179,000 |

3. Federal programs administered outside state government

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| FY 89 Est. Obligations | \$96,712,000 |
| FY 90 Est. Obligations | \$79,276,000 |
| Reduction --->         | \$17,436,000 |

ALL PROGRAMS

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| FY 89 Est. Obligations | \$1,230,517,000 |
| FY 90 Est. Obligations | \$1,174,327,000 |

TOTAL REDUCTIONS ALL CATEGORIES: \$56,190,000

(continued)



There are federal program dollars that Mississippi received during FY 1989 and may receive during FY 1990 that are not reported here (eg., FmHA rural housing programs, Soil Conservation Service, Small Business Administration). This is because, as some federal officials have said, Congress will decide on funding levels in the coming months. At this time, several specific program funding levels have not been determined nor are they included in the president's budget proposal to Congress.

On April 14, President Bush and House and Senate leaders announced their agreement to cut \$28 billion from the federal budget in order to bring the deficit down to the limit allowed by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law (a Congressional Quarterly article on the action is included here). The specific program proposals have not been identified. As of today's date, the Senate is "marking up" the bill. I will keep you informed of Senate and House actions on the budget proposal.

APPENDIX B  
FISCAL YEAR 1990  
MISSISSIPPI'S  
FEDERAL PROGRAMS FUNDS

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|                                         |              |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| <u>TOTAL REDUCTIONS ALL CATEGORIES:</u> | \$56,190,000 |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|

(continued)

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REVISED 4/21/89

1. STATE/LOCAL PROGRAMS

| 1. STATE/LOCAL PROGRAMS                  |                                                                  | State<br>Administering<br>Agency | Estimated<br>Obligations    |         | Total<br>Increase or<br>Reduction (1) |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| FEDERAL AGENCY<br>CODE / Federal Program |                                                                  |                                  | FY 89<br>(Amounts in 000's) | FY 90   |                                       |
| AG                                       | Nat'l School Lunch Prgm                                          | Education                        | 67,387                      | 65,609  | (1,778)                               |
| AG                                       | Milk Prgm for Children                                           | Education                        | 12                          | 2       | (10)                                  |
| AG                                       | School Breakfast Program                                         | Education                        | 17,276                      | 18,597  | 1,321                                 |
| AG                                       | Child Care Food Prgm                                             | Education                        | 16,880                      | 11,000  | (5,880)                               |
| AG                                       | Summer Food Svc Prgm<br>for Children                             | Education                        | 5,141                       | 5,532   | 391                                   |
| AG                                       | State Admin Expenses<br>for Child Nutrition                      | Education                        | 1,275                       | 965     | (310)                                 |
| ED                                       | Adult Education<br>State Administered Prgm                       | Education                        | 1,904                       | 2,232   | 328                                   |
| ED                                       | Grants for Disadvantaged<br>Children (Chapter 1)                 | Education                        | 81,468                      | 84,852  | 3,384                                 |
| ED                                       | Handicapped-State Grants                                         | Education                        | 19,675                      | 20,344  | 669                                   |
| ED                                       | Fed, State & Local Partnership<br>for Educ. Improvement          | Education                        | 5,609                       | 5,801   | 192                                   |
| ED                                       | Handicapped Preschool Grants                                     | Education                        | 2,547                       | 3,056   | 509                                   |
| ED                                       | Rbt Byrd Honor Scholarships                                      | Education                        | 106                         | 109     | 3                                     |
| ED                                       | Adult Ed for the Homeless                                        | Education                        | 0                           | 0       | 0                                     |
| ED                                       | Educ of Homeless Children<br>& Youth                             | Education                        | 79                          | 83      | 4                                     |
| ED                                       | State Grants for Strengthening<br>Math & Science Tchr Skills     | Education                        | 1,858                       | 2,030   | 172                                   |
| Agency Total -->                         |                                                                  |                                  | 221,217                     | 220,212 | (1,005)                               |
| FEHA                                     | Civil Defense-State & Local<br>Emer Mgmt Assistance              | Emergency<br>Mgmt                | 768                         | 768     | 0                                     |
| ED                                       | Indian Ed-Formula Grants to Loc.<br>Ed Agencies & Tribal Schools | Local Ed<br>Agencies             | 9                           | 9       | 0                                     |
| LAB                                      | Employment Service                                               | Emp. Security<br>Commission      | 7,948                       | 7,086   | (862)                                 |

## 1. STATE/LOCAL PROGRAMS

FEDERAL AGENCY  
CODE / Federal ProgramState  
Administering  
AgencyEstimated  
Obligations  
-----  
FY 89      FY 90  
(Amounts in 000's)Total  
Increase or  
Reduction (1)

|                  |                                                               |                                  |        |        |         |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| LAB              | Emp & Training Assistance<br>Dislocated Workers               | Emp. Security<br>Commission      | 4,409  | 6,215  | 1,806   |
| LAB              | Disabled Veterans Outreach                                    | Emp. Security<br>Commission      | 475    | 490    | 15      |
| LAB              | Local Veterans Employ.<br>Representatives                     | Emp. Security<br>Commission      | 883    | 913    | 30      |
| Agency Total --> |                                                               |                                  | 13,715 | 14,704 | 989     |
| TRS              | Urban Mass Capital & Oper.<br>Assistance Formula Grants       | Energy &<br>Transportation       | **     | 2,030  | na      |
| TRS              | Public Trans for Urban Areas<br>Cap & Oper Assistance Formula | Energy &<br>Transportation (new) | ***    | 2,260  | na      |
| TRS              | Public Trans. for<br>Nonurbanized Areas                       | Energy &<br>Transportation (new) | ***    | 1,475  | na      |
| TRS              | Public Trans. for<br>Nonurbanized Areas-Sec 18                | Energy &<br>Transportation       | 1,526  | **     | na      |
| Agency Total --> |                                                               |                                  | na     | na     | na      |
| ARC              | Appalachian Regional<br>Commission TA                         | Federal-State<br>Programs        | 175    | *      | na      |
| ED               | Drug-free Schools &<br>Communities-State Grants               | Federal-State<br>Programs        | 3,481  | 3,599  | 118     |
| HHS              | Special Prgrs for the Aging<br>Support Svcs & Senior Citizens | Federal-State<br>Programs        | 2,869  | 2,869  | 0       |
| HHS              | Special Prgrs for the Aging<br>Home Delivered Nutrition       | Federal-State<br>Programs        | 815    | 815    | 0       |
| HHS              | Special Programs for the Aging<br>Congregate Nutrition Svcs   | Federal-State<br>Programs        | 3,696  | 3,696  | 0       |
| HHS              | Social Services Block Grant                                   | Federal-State<br>Programs        | 29,239 | 29,098 | (141)   |
| HHS              | Low Income Home Energy<br>Assistance                          | Federal-State<br>Programs        | 10,173 | 8,096  | (2,077) |

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## 1. STATE/LOCAL PROGRAMS

| FEDERAL AGENCY<br>CODE / Federal Program | State<br>Administering<br>Agency                    | Estimated<br>Obligations    |         | Total<br>Increase or<br>Reduction (1) |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
|                                          |                                                     | FY 89<br>(Amounts in 000's) | FY 90   |                                       |
| HUD                                      | Community Devel Block<br>Grants-Nonentitlement      | 27,603                      | 26,749  | (1,854)                               |
| HUD                                      | Rental Housing Rehab                                | 1,006                       | 871     | (135)                                 |
| JUS                                      | State & Local Narcotics<br>Control Assistance       | 1,476                       | *       | na                                    |
| LAB                                      | Senior Community Svc<br>Employment Prgm             | 4,318                       | 4,211   | (106)                                 |
| LAB                                      | JTPA Title IV-A<br>Migrant & Seasonal Farmwkr       | 1,630                       | 1,459   | (171)                                 |
| LAB                                      | JTPA Title II-A Adult &<br>Youth Prgrms Block Grant | 32,550                      | 33,099  | 549                                   |
| LAB                                      | JTPA Title II-B Summer<br>Youth Emp Prgm            | 12,665                      | 12,771  | 106                                   |
| LAB                                      | JTPA Title IV-C Veterans<br>Emp Prgm                | 61                          | 61      | 0                                     |
| TRS                                      | State & Community<br>Highway Safety (NHTSA)         | 1,348                       | 1,370   | 22                                    |
| TRS                                      | State & Community<br>Highway Safety                 | 109                         | 123     | 14                                    |
| JUS                                      | Crime Victim<br>Assistance                          | 522                         | *       | na                                    |
| JUS                                      | Juvenile Justice &<br>Delinquency Prevention        | 523                         | *       | na                                    |
| Agency Total<br>(inc. JTPA Title II) --> |                                                     | 134,256                     | 127,887 | (6,369)                               |
| AG                                       | Special Supp Food Prgm WIC                          | 39,348                      | 39,961  | 613                                   |
| ED                                       | Grants for Infants & Families                       | 742                         | 767     | 25                                    |
| HHS                                      | Medicaid                                            | 405,109                     | 413,110 | 8,001                                 |

## 1. STATE/LOCAL PROGRAMS

| FEDERAL AGENCY<br>CODE / Federal Program | State<br>Administering<br>Agency                           | Estimated<br>Obligations         |                 | Total<br>Increase or<br>Reduction (1) |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
|                                          |                                                            | FY 89<br>(Amounts in 000's)      | FY 90           |                                       |
| HHS                                      | State Survey & Certification<br>of Health Care Prov & Supp | Health Dept<br>& Counties        | 618 901         | 283                                   |
| HHS                                      | Preventive Health & Health<br>Svcs Block Grant             | Health Dept<br>& Counties        | 1,311 1,751     | 440                                   |
| HHS                                      | Maternal & Child Health<br>Svcs Block Grant                | Health<br>Dept                   | 8,515 9,129     | 614                                   |
|                                          | Agency and<br>County Total -->                             | 455,643                          | 465,619         | 9,976                                 |
| TRS                                      | Highway Planning & Constr                                  | Highway<br>Dept                  | 109,275 103,332 | (5,943)                               |
| ED                                       | Libraries-Svcs to Disadvantaged                            | Library<br>Commission (new prgm) | 0 1,783         | 1,783                                 |
| ED                                       | Libraries-Resource Sharing                                 | Library<br>Commission (new prgm) | 0 310           | 310                                   |
|                                          | Agency Total -->                                           | 0                                | 311,783         | 311,783                               |
| HHS                                      | Developmental Disabilities<br>Basic Support                | Mental<br>Health                 | 886 886         | 0                                     |
| HHS                                      | Developmental Disabilities<br>Protection & Advocacy        | Mental<br>Health                 | 370 370         | 0                                     |
| HHS                                      | Alcohol, Drug Abuse &<br>Mental Health Svcs Block Grant    | Mental<br>Health                 | 6,853 6,853     | 0                                     |
|                                          | Agency Total -->                                           | 8,109                            | 8,109           | 0                                     |
| EPA                                      | Constr Grants for Wastewater<br>Treatment Works (Title II) | Natural<br>Resources             | 8,407.6 3,575.8 | (4,831.8)                             |
| EPA                                      | Constr Grants for Wastewater<br>Treatment Works (Title VI) | Natural<br>Resources             | 8,583.8 7,297.6 | (1,286.2)                             |
| EPA                                      | Water Pollution Control<br>State & Interstate Prgm Grants  | Natural<br>Resources             | 979.9 1,012.5   | 32.6                                  |
| EPA                                      | Constr Management Assistance                               | Natural                          | 437.4 437.4     | 0                                     |



# 1. STATE/LOCAL PROGRAMS

FEDERAL AGENCY  
CODE / Federal Program

State  
Administering  
Agency

Estimated  
Obligations  
-----  
FY 89      FY 90  
(Amounts in 000's)

Total  
Increase or  
Reduction (1)

|     | Grants 205(g)                                               | Resources           |          |          |           |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| EPA | Constr Grants 205(j)(1) Water Quality Management (Title II) | Natural Resources   | 100      | 100      | 0         |
| EPA | Constr Grants 205(j)(1) Water Quality Management (Title II) | Natural Resources   | 100      | 100      | 0         |
| EPA | Constr Grants 205(j)(5) Non-Point Source Reservation Prgm   | Natural Resources   | 100      | 100      | 0         |
| EPA | Hazardous Waste Mgmt Financial Assistance to States         | Natural Resources   | 602.7    | 639.3    | 36.6      |
|     | Agency Total -->                                            |                     | 19,311.4 | 13,262.6 | (6,048.8) |
| ED  | Rehab Svcs-Basic Support                                    | Rehab for the Blind | 24.138   | 25.099   | 0.961     |
| ED  | Comprehensive Svcs for Independent Living                   | Rehab for the Blind | 200      | 200      | 0         |
| ED  | Supported Employment Svcs                                   | Rehab for the Blind | 255      | 266      | 11        |
|     | Agency Total -->                                            |                     | 479.138  | 491.099  | 11.961    |
| ED  | Client Assistance for Handicapped                           | Rehab Services      | 75       | 75       | 0         |
| AG  | Schools & Roads Grants to States                            | State Treasurer     | 5,771    | 5,923    | 151       |
| AG  | Food Distribution                                           | Welfare             | 30,830   | 31,530   | 700       |
| AG  | State Admin Matching Grants for Food Stamp Prgm             | Welfare             | 16,292   | 15,844   | (448)     |
| HHS | Child Welfare Svcs State Grants                             | Welfare             | 3,923    | *        | na        |
| HHS | Foster Care Title IV-E                                      | Welfare             | 1,112    | 1,178    | 66        |
| HHS | Adoption Assistance                                         | Welfare             | 606      | 636      | 30        |

# 1. STATE/LOCAL PROGRAMS

| FEDERAL AGENCY<br>CODE / Federal Program           | State<br>Administering<br>Agency | Estimated<br>Obligations    |           | Total<br>Increase or<br>Reduction (1) |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
|                                                    |                                  | FY 89<br>(Amounts in 000's) | FY 90     |                                       |
| HHS Assistance Payments-<br>Maintenance Assistance | Welfare                          | 73,386                      | 74,246    | 860                                   |
| HHS Child Support Enforcement                      | Welfare                          | 5,984                       | 8,112     | 2,128                                 |
| Agency Total ==>                                   |                                  | 137,979                     | 131,546   | (6,433)                               |
| INT Federal Aid in Fish Restoration                | Wildlife<br>Conservation         | 2,046                       | 1,311     | (735)                                 |
| INT Federal Aid in Wildlife<br>Restoration         | Wildlife<br>Conservation         | 1,666                       | 1,492     | (174)                                 |
| Agency Total ==>                                   |                                  | 3,712                       | 2,803     | (909)                                 |
| HHS State Legalization                             | no                               | *                           | *         | na                                    |
| Impact Assistance                                  | applications                     |                             |           |                                       |
| STATE/LOCAL PROGRAMS REPORT TOTAL ->               |                                  | 1,111,846                   | 1,095,051 | (16,796)                              |

## Notes to Federal Agency Codes:

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 EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; FEMA - Fed. Emergency Management Agency; HHS - Health and Human Services;  
 HUD - Dept. of Housing and Urban Development; INT - Dept. of the Interior; JUS - Dept. of Justice;  
 LAB - Dept. of Labor; FAA - Fed Aviation Administration; TRS - Dept. of Transportation.

## (1) Reductions shown in parentheses

- \* Allocation formula not yet determined or unavailable
- \*\* Replaced by Formula Transit Grants Program in FY 1990
- \*\*\* New Trust Fund Program

Source: "Budget Information For States", Executive Office of the President; Office of Mgmt and Budget (Jan., 198  
 "Federal Assistance Award Data System: Detailed Analysis of Federal Agency Reporting Compliance, Fiscal  
 Office of Management and U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.  
 "Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance", Office of Management and Budget and General Services Administ

PROPOSED BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT: IMPACT ON MISSISSIPPI, FY 1990

2. ELIMINATION OF STATE/LOCAL PROGRAMS

| FEDERAL AGENCY<br>CODE / Federal Program                        | State<br>Administering<br>Agency | Estimated<br>Obligations    |       | Total<br>Increase or<br>Reduction (1) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
|                                                                 |                                  | FY 89<br>(Amounts in 000's) | FY 90 |                                       |
| INT Historic Preservation Fund                                  | Archives & History               | 377                         | 0     | (377)                                 |
| AG Temp Food Emergency Assistance (Admin Costs)                 | Education                        | 873                         | 0     | (873)                                 |
| ED Voc Ed Basic State Grants                                    | Education                        | 10,898                      | 0     | (10,898)                              |
| ED Voc Ed-Consumer & Homemaking Ed                              | Education                        | 428                         | 0     | (428)                                 |
| ED Vocational Ed Community-based Organizations                  | Education                        | 118                         | 0     | (118)                                 |
| TRS Urban Mass Capital Improvement Grants                       | Energy & Transportation          | 118                         | na    | na                                    |
| EN Weatherization for Low Income Persons                        | Federal-State Programs           | 921                         | 0     | (921)                                 |
| HHS Community Svcs Block Grant                                  | Federal-State Programs           | 5,257                       | 0     | (5,257)                               |
| HHS Emergency Community Svcs for the Homeless                   | Federal-State Programs           | 309                         | 0     | (309)                                 |
| INT Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Prgm                        | Indian Tribes                    | 0                           | 0     | 0                                     |
| ED Student Incentive Grants                                     | Inst of Higher Learning          | 608                         | 0     | (608)                                 |
| ED Paul Douglas Tchr Scholarships                               | Inst of Higher Learning          | 160                         | 0     | (160)                                 |
| ED Library Svcs (LSCA Title I)                                  | Library Commission               | 931                         | 0     | (931)                                 |
| ED Interlibrary Cooperation & Resource Sharing (LSCA Title III) | Library Commission               | 216                         | 0     | (216)                                 |
| ED Pub Library Construction (LSCA Title II)                     | Library Commission               | 276                         | 0     | (276)                                 |
| ED Vocational Ed-State Councils                                 | MS State University              | 120                         | 0     | (120)                                 |
| INT Outdoor Recreation-Acquisition,                             | Natural                          | 248                         | 0     | (248)                                 |

## 2. ELIMINATION OF STATE/LOCAL PROGRAMS

| FEDERAL AGENCY<br>CODE / Federal Program | State<br>Administering<br>Agency | Estimated<br>Obligations    |        | Total<br>Increase or<br>Reduction (1) |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
|                                          |                                  | FY 89<br>(Amounts in 000's) | FY 90  |                                       |
| Development & Planning                   |                                  | Resources                   |        |                                       |
| AG                                       | Commodity Supp Food Prgm         | Welfare                     | 0      | 0                                     |
| HHS                                      | Work Incentive Prgm              | Welfare                     | 1,293  | 0                                     |
| ED                                       | English Literacy Grants          |                             | 28     | 0                                     |
| TOTAL PROPOSED IN<br>ELIMINATIONS **)    |                                  |                             | 23,179 | 0                                     |

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 LAB - Dept. of Labor; FAA - Fed Aviation Administration; TRS - Dept. of Transportation.

(1) Reductions shown in parentheses

\* Allocation formula not yet determined or unavailable

\*\* Replaced by Formula Transit Grants Program in FY 1990

\*\*\* New Trust Fund Program

Source: "Budget Information For States", Executive Office of the President; Office of Mgmt and Budget (Jan., 1989).  
 "Federal Assistance Award Data System: Detailed Analysis of Federal Agency Reporting Compliance, Fiscal Year 1986",  
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PROPOSED BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT: IMPACT ON MISSISSIPPI, FY 1990

3. SELECTED AGENCIES OUTSIDE STATE GOVERNMENT

| FEDERAL AGENCY<br>CODE / Federal Program                           | State<br>Administering<br>Agency                      | Estimated<br>Obligations      |               | Total<br>Increase or<br>Reduction (1) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
|                                                                    |                                                       | FY 89<br>(Amounts in 000's)   | FY 90         |                                       |
| AG                                                                 | Payments to Ag Experiment<br>Stations under Hatch Act | Ag. Experiment<br>Stations    | 3,473 2,740   | (733)                                 |
| FAA                                                                | Airport Improvement Prgm (Pt)                         | Cities<br>& Counties          | 5,754 5,560   | (194)                                 |
| ED                                                                 | Impact Aid, Maint & Oper<br>Sec. 3                    | Cities                        | 3,907 3,281   | (626)                                 |
| HUD                                                                | Community Devel Block<br>Grants-Entitlement Grants    | Cities                        | 4,775 4,454   | (321)                                 |
| AG                                                                 | Food Distribution of<br>Indian Reservations           | Indian<br>Tribes              | 364 384       | 20                                    |
| AG                                                                 | Cooperative Ext Service                               | Land Grant<br>Institutions    | 9,724 8,542   | (1,182)                               |
| HHS                                                                | Head Start                                            | Private<br>Nonprofit Agencies | 54,315 54,315 | 0                                     |
| COM                                                                | Economic Development<br>Administration                | Nonprofit<br>Agencies         | 5,000 *       | na                                    |
| ARC                                                                | Appalachian<br>Regional Commission                    | Cities and<br>Counties        | 9,400 *       | na                                    |
| TOTAL REDUCTION<br>FOR AGENCIES<br>OUTSIDE STATE<br>GOVERNMENT --> |                                                       | 96,712                        | 79,276        | (17,436)                              |

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(1) Reductions shown in parentheses

- \* Allocation formula not yet determined or unavailable
- \*\* Replaced by Formula Transit Grants Program in FY 1990
- \*\*\* New Trust Fund Program

Source: "Budget Information For States", Executive Office of the President: Office of Mgmt and Budget (Jan., 1989).  
"Federal Assistance Award Data System: Detailed Analysis of Federal Agency Reporting Compliance, Fiscal Year 1986",  
Office of Management and U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.  
"Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance", Office of Management and Budget and General Services Administration",

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES OR OBLIGATIONS PER CAPITA, FISCAL YEAR 1988  
Southern Growth Policies Board States

(Amounts in Thousands)

|                | Resident<br>Population | Total Direct Expenditures<br>or Obligations |         |                       | Grant<br>Awards | Salaries & Wages |         | Direct Payments for<br>Individuals |                                 |              | Procurement<br>Contract Awards |         | Other<br>Federal<br>Expend. or<br>Obligations | Direct<br>Loans | Guaranteed<br>Loans &<br>Insurance |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
|                |                        | Total                                       | Defense | All other<br>Agencies |                 | Total            | Defense | Total                              | Retirement<br>and<br>Disability | All<br>Other | Total                          | Defense |                                               |                 |                                    |
|                |                        |                                             |         |                       |                 |                  |         |                                    |                                 |              |                                |         |                                               |                 |                                    |
| U.S.           | 244,573,075            | \$362.7                                     | \$93.4  | \$269.3               | \$51.6          | \$54.9           | \$27.5  | \$167.3                            | \$121.3                         | \$46.0       | \$77.1                         | \$58.1  | \$11.7                                        | \$6.8           | \$95.7                             |
| Alabama        | 4,052,636              | 358.7                                       | 92.1    | 266.6                 | 50.2            | 65.8             | 36.6    | 177.2                              | 132.5                           | 44.7         | 59.9                           | 44.6    | 5.6                                           | 2.3             | 49.1                               |
| Arkansas       | 2,371,001              | 318.4                                       | 56.9    | 261.6                 | 45.9            | 34.7             | 15.4    | 185.8                              | 138.3                           | 47.5         | 35.2                           | 31.3    | 16.8                                          | 22.4            | 44.1                               |
| Florida        | 11,165,143             | 369.8                                       | 88.4    | 281.4                 | 32.1            | 48.5             | 26.4    | 229.5                              | 169.3                           | 60.3         | 56.4                           | 45.6    | 3.2                                           | 2.4             | 527.6                              |
| Georgia        | 6,103,923              | 299.8                                       | 77.7    | 222.1                 | 48.1            | 68.4             | 40.8    | 145.2                              | 109.7                           | 35.6         | 31.8                           | 26.2    | 6.2                                           | 2.7             | 75.9                               |
| Kentucky       | 3,728,130              | 285.8                                       | 45.0    | 240.8                 | 47.4            | 49.9             | 30.0    | 164.7                              | 122.1                           | 42.6         | 16.9                           | 10.0    | 6.9                                           | 12.1            | 33.3                               |
| Louisiana      | 4,501,474              | 281.6                                       | 55.5    | 226.1                 | 48.8            | 35.2             | 17.2    | 143.9                              | 99.9                            | 44.1         | 45.2                           | 31.9    | 8.4                                           | 6.7             | 386.0                              |
| Mississippi    | 2,624,952              | 380.6                                       | 131.4   | 249.1                 | 54.8            | 46.0             | 29.2    | 170.1                              | 118.8                           | 51.3         | 98.5                           | 93.4    | 11.1                                          | 19.2            | 96.2                               |
| North Carolina | 6,331,289              | 283.0                                       | 70.4    | 212.6                 | 43.2            | 58.3             | 41.3    | 150.1                              | 115.9                           | 34.2         | 26.7                           | 19.6    | 4.7                                           | 3.4             | 73.7                               |
| Oklahoma       | 3,305,298              | 329.2                                       | 70.6    | 258.6                 | 47.6            | 67.5             | 44.9    | 170.6                              | 125.0                           | 45.7         | 26.3                           | 16.2    | 17.1                                          | 2.2             | 54.7                               |
| South Carolina | 3,375,615              | 329.2                                       | 70.6    | 258.6                 | 47.6            | 67.5             | 44.9    | 170.6                              | 125.0                           | 45.7         | 26.3                           | 16.2    | 17.1                                          | 2.2             | 54.7                               |
| Tennessee      | 4,802,823              | 321.7                                       | 40.9    | 280.8                 | 42.2            | 49.0             | 10.0    | 163.5                              | 120.3                           | 43.3         | 60.9                           | 23.4    | 5.9                                           | 4.3             | 40.8                               |
| Virginia       | 5,787,115              | 619.9                                       | 335.6   | 284.3                 | 39.4            | 170.0            | 134.7   | 183.1                              | 147.8                           | 35.3         | 212.3                          | 176.5   | 15.0                                          | 1.9             | 98.3                               |
| Puerto Rico    | 3,274,000              | 194.1                                       | 16.0    | 178.1                 | 77.6            | 15.0             | 5.6     | 88.8                               | 69.2                            | 19.6         | 11.7                           | 8.5     | 1.1                                           | 2.1             | 19.4                               |

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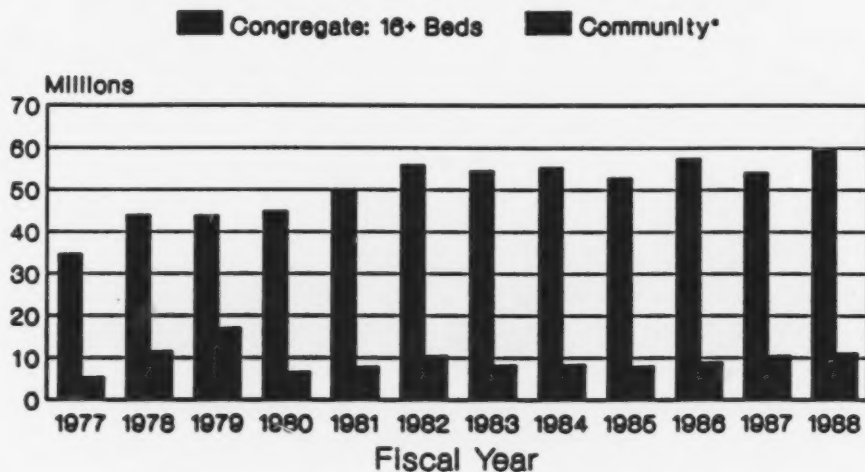
151

APPENDIX C

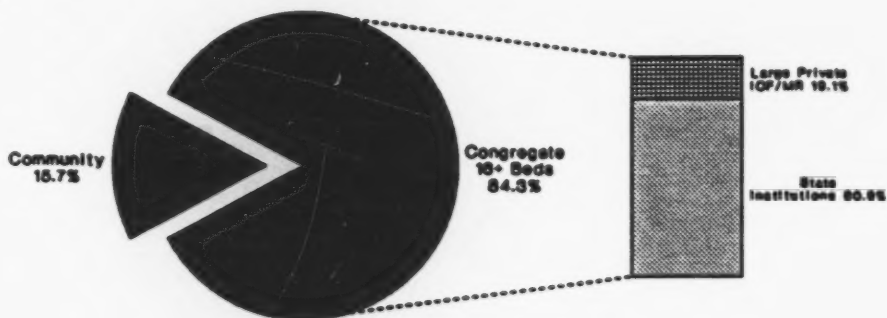
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE FOR MENTAL RETARDATION  
AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES IN MISSISSIPPI

# MISSISSIPPI

## Adjusted MR/DD Spending for Congregate Residential & Community Services



\* Includes 15 Bed or Less Residential & Other Community Services



FY 1988 Total Spending:  
\$70.4 Million

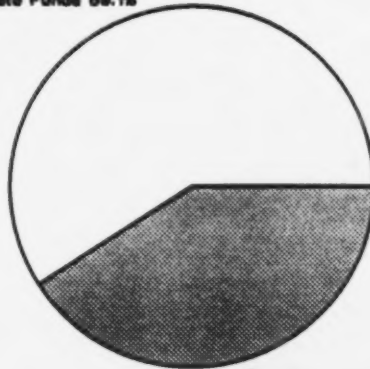
Source:  
University of Illinois at Chgo UAP, 1989



# MISSISSIPPI

## Community Revenue Detail: FY 1988

State Funds 59.1%

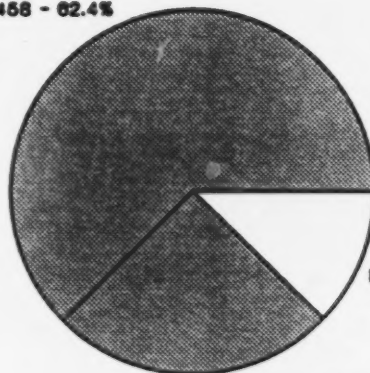


Fed Title XX/SSBG 40.9%

FY 1988 Total Spending:  
\$11.1 Million

## Number of Individuals Served by Residential Setting: FY 1988

State  
Institutions 1,458 - 62.4%



Other Small  
Res. 285 - 12.2%

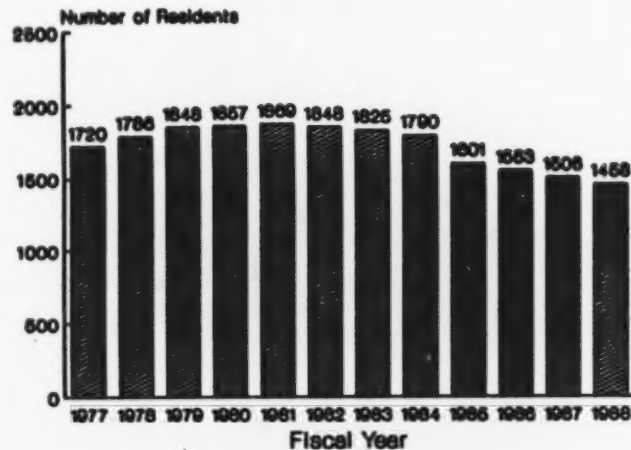
Large Private  
ICF/MR 595 - 25.4%

Residential Services Total:  
2,338

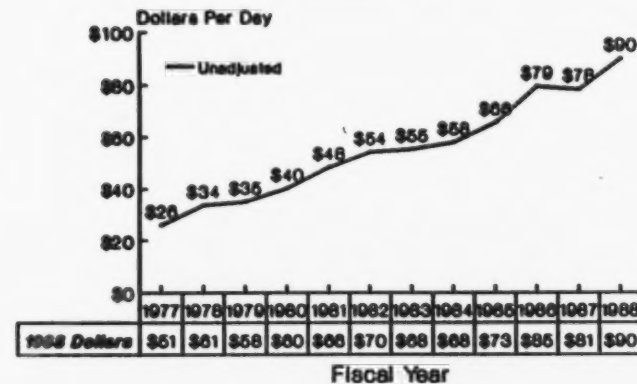
Source:  
University of Illinois at Chgo UAP, 1989

# MISSISSIPPI Institutional Services Data

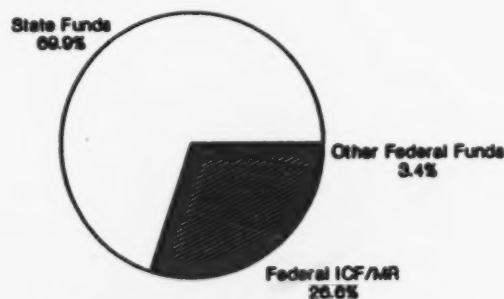
## Average Daily Residents



## Institutional Daily Costs Per Resident

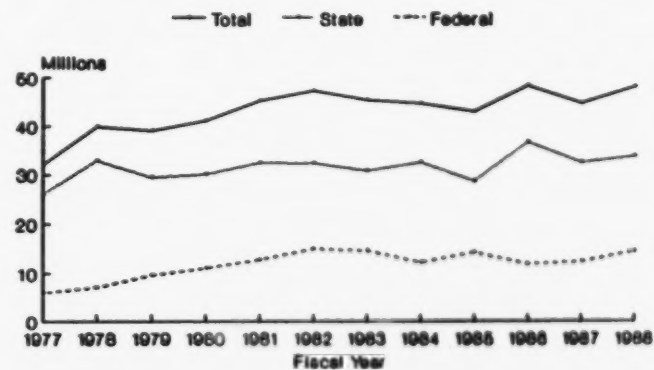


## Revenue Detail (Unadjusted)



FY 1988 Total Spending:  
\$48.0 Million

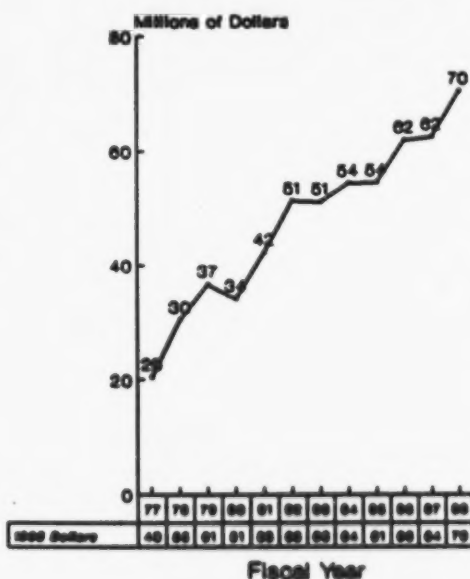
## Adjusted Spending By Level of Government



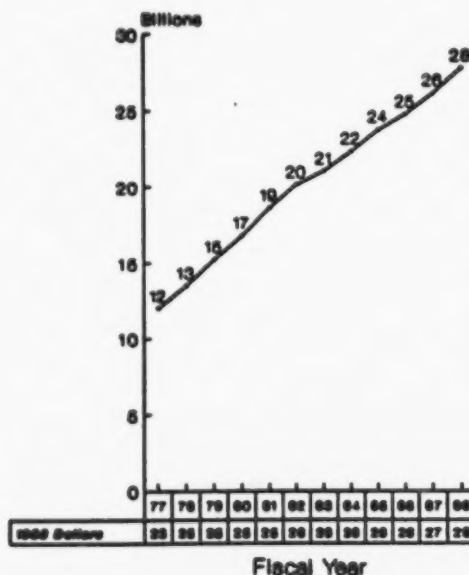
Source:  
University of Illinois at Chgo UAP, 1989

# MISSISSIPPI FISCAL EFFORT

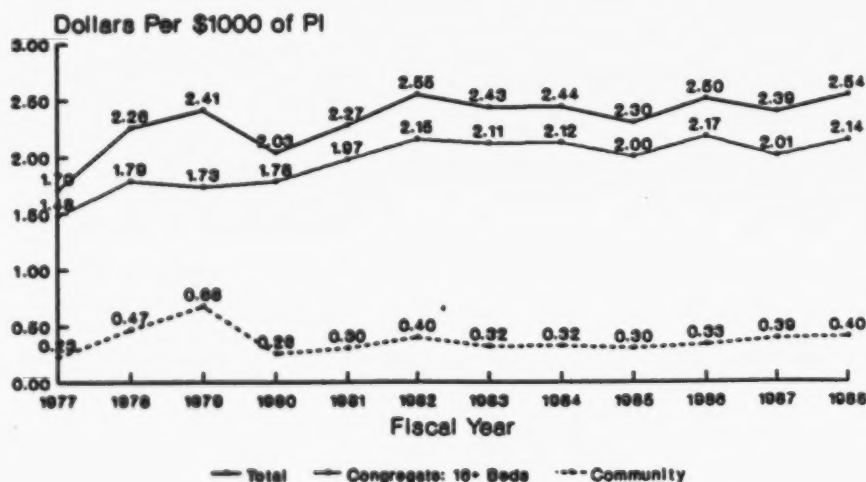
## Total MR/DD Spending



## Personal Income



## MR/DD Spending Per \$1000 of Personal Income



Source:  
University of Illinois at Chgo UAP, 1989

# MISSISSIPPI

## Financial Support for MR/DD Services: FY 1977-88

| MISSISSIPPI 10/20/88                | 1977                | 1978                | 1979                | 1980                | 1981                | 1982                | 1983                | 1984                | 1985                | 1986                | 1987                | 1988                |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>                  | <b>\$22,575,000</b> | <b>\$22,571,000</b> | <b>\$22,575,000</b> | <b>\$24,125,000</b> | <b>\$42,384,000</b> | <b>\$51,305,000</b> | <b>\$51,125,000</b> | <b>\$54,325,150</b> | <b>\$54,427,140</b> | <b>\$51,540,007</b> | <b>\$52,552,045</b> | <b>\$75,000,000</b> |
| <b>CONGREGATE 16+ BEDS</b>          | <b>\$17,000,570</b> | <b>\$21,001,002</b> | <b>\$22,504,000</b> | <b>\$22,555,351</b> | <b>\$22,500,300</b> | <b>\$42,270,000</b> | <b>\$44,427,000</b> | <b>\$47,170,000</b> | <b>\$47,310,071</b> | <b>\$50,005,007</b> | <b>\$52,517,045</b> | <b>\$50,501,340</b> |
| <b>INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES FUNDS</b> | <b>14,381,000</b>   | <b>21,923,000</b>   | <b>23,613,000</b>   | <b>27,337,000</b>   | <b>33,053,000</b>   | <b>34,000,000</b>   | <b>34,933,000</b>   | <b>38,024,300</b>   | <b>38,430,300</b>   | <b>45,007,300</b>   | <b>43,134,000</b>   | <b>47,976,400</b>   |
| <b>STATE FUNDS</b>                  | <b>13,341,000</b>   | <b>18,071,000</b>   | <b>17,776,000</b>   | <b>18,976,000</b>   | <b>23,093,000</b>   | <b>24,990,000</b>   | <b>25,005,000</b>   | <b>27,622,800</b>   | <b>25,608,000</b>   | <b>34,041,000</b>   | <b>31,300,700</b>   | <b>33,336,900</b>   |
| General Funds                       | 11,349,000          | 15,939,000          | 17,494,000          | 18,234,000          | 21,082,000          | 20,820,000          | 19,740,000          | 17,302,700          | 14,560,000          | 14,903,300          | 13,932,600          | 18,322,400          |
| Other State Funds                   | 1,972,000           | 2,132,000           | 304,000             | 1,740,000           | 2,633,000           | 4,102,000           | 5,233,000           | 10,230,100          | 11,100,000          | 10,000,000          | 17,331,100          | 15,034,500          |
| <b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>                | <b>3,040,000</b>    | <b>3,854,000</b>    | <b>5,833,000</b>    | <b>7,361,000</b>    | <b>9,330,000</b>    | <b>11,614,000</b>   | <b>11,930,000</b>   | <b>10,401,300</b>   | <b>12,761,000</b>   | <b>10,943,400</b>   | <b>11,830,300</b>   | <b>14,417,500</b>   |
| Federal ICFMR                       | 1,409,000           | 2,290,000           | 4,121,000           | 5,073,000           | 7,301,000           | 9,633,000           | 10,351,000          | 10,123,100          | 11,433,000          | 9,629,300           | 10,230,900          | 12,767,500          |
| Title XX / SSBG Funds               | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| Other Federal Funds                 | 1,631,000           | 1,574,000           | 1,714,000           | 2,288,000           | 2,137,000           | 1,983,000           | 1,579,000           | 278,400             | 1,328,000           | 1,314,300           | 1,561,400           | 1,650,000           |
| <b>LARGE PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL</b>    | <b>1,305,370</b>    | <b>2,126,932</b>    | <b>2,751,933</b>    | <b>2,489,381</b>    | <b>3,600,230</b>    | <b>6,673,336</b>    | <b>7,404,829</b>    | <b>9,132,390</b>    | <b>8,006,771</b>    | <b>8,598,057</b>    | <b>9,193,043</b>    | <b>11,324,840</b>   |
| <b>STATE FUNDS</b>                  | <b>283,370</b>      | <b>464,932</b>      | <b>602,933</b>      | <b>555,381</b>      | <b>808,230</b>      | <b>1,307,536</b>    | <b>1,004,829</b>    | <b>2,033,790</b>    | <b>1,907,971</b>    | <b>1,872,657</b>    | <b>1,970,343</b>    | <b>2,337,440</b>    |
| General Funds                       | 283,370             | 464,932             | 602,933             | 555,381             | 808,230             | 1,307,536           | 1,004,829           | 2,033,790           | 1,907,971           | 1,872,657           | 1,970,343           | 2,337,440           |
| Other State Funds                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| <b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>                | <b>1,022,000</b>    | <b>1,662,000</b>    | <b>2,149,000</b>    | <b>1,934,000</b>    | <b>2,792,000</b>    | <b>5,166,000</b>    | <b>5,790,000</b>    | <b>7,098,600</b>    | <b>6,098,800</b>    | <b>6,725,400</b>    | <b>7,214,700</b>    | <b>8,987,400</b>    |
| Large Private ICFMR                 | 1,022,000           | 1,662,000           | 2,149,000           | 1,934,000           | 2,792,000           | 5,166,000           | 5,790,000           | 7,098,600           | 6,098,800           | 6,725,400           | 7,214,700           | 8,987,400           |
| <b>COMMUNITY SERVICES FUNDS</b>     | <b>2,000,400</b>    | <b>6,300,000</b>    | <b>10,514,047</b>   | <b>4,300,010</b>    | <b>6,600,742</b>    | <b>8,010,444</b>    | <b>8,700,171</b>    | <b>7,102,460</b>    | <b>7,110,170</b>    | <b>8,205,400</b>    | <b>10,000,000</b>   | <b>11,068,441</b>   |
| <b>STATE FUNDS</b>                  | <b>873,430</b>      | <b>1,040,000</b>    | <b>2,874,047</b>    | <b>1,307,619</b>    | <b>2,730,742</b>    | <b>3,665,444</b>    | <b>3,329,171</b>    | <b>4,227,150</b>    | <b>4,350,070</b>    | <b>5,342,430</b>    | <b>5,636,100</b>    | <b>6,532,541</b>    |
| General Funds                       | 367,430             | 361,040             | 304,047             | 431,619             | 1,700,742           | 2,215,444           | 2,470,171           | 3,232,030           | 3,442,070           | 4,344,730           | 4,146,300           | 5,023,941           |
| Other State Funds                   | 506,000             | 1,487,000           | 2,400,000           | 966,000             | 970,000             | 1,450,000           | 1,020,000           | 975,100             | 917,000             | 997,700             | 1,479,800           | 1,508,600           |
| SSI State Supplement                | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| <b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>                | <b>1,819,000</b>    | <b>4,461,000</b>    | <b>7,440,000</b>    | <b>2,999,000</b>    | <b>2,912,000</b>    | <b>4,350,000</b>    | <b>3,170,000</b>    | <b>2,925,300</b>    | <b>2,751,100</b>    | <b>2,993,000</b>    | <b>4,430,500</b>    | <b>4,525,900</b>    |
| ICFMR Funds                         | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| Small Public                        | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| Small Private                       | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| HCBS Waiver                         | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| Model 60/500 Waiver                 | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| Other Title XX Programs             | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| Title XX / SSBG Funds               | 1,819,000           | 4,461,000           | 7,440,000           | 2,999,000           | 2,912,000           | 4,350,000           | 3,170,000           | 2,925,300           | 2,751,100           | 2,993,000           | 4,430,500           | 4,525,900           |
| Other Federal Funds                 | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |
| Waiver Clients' SSBG/ADO            | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   | 0                   |

MISSISSIPPI



# MISSISSIPPI

TABLE A. Numbers of Individuals Served <sup>1</sup>

|                                                     | 1986         | 1987         | 1988         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>I. RESIDENTIAL SERVICES</b>                      | <b>2,378</b> | <b>2,372</b> | <b>2,338</b> |
| A. Large Congregate (16+ beds)                      | 2,148        | 2,191        | 2,083        |
| 1. State Institutions                               | 1,583        | 1,506        | 1,458        |
| 2. Large Private ICFMR                              | 565          | 685          | 595          |
| 3. Other Large Private Residential                  | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| B. Small Residential (15 beds or less)              | 230          | 181          | 255          |
| 1. Small Public ICFMR                               | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| 2. Small Private ICFMR                              | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| 3. Other Small Residential                          | 230          | 181          | 255          |
| <b>II. NON-RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>       |              |              |              |
| A. Day/Work Programs                                | 1,140        | 1,250        | 1,260        |
| 1. Sheltered Employment/Work Activity               | 1,140        | 1,250        | 1,260        |
| 2. Day Habilitation                                 | 0            | 0            | 100          |
| 3. Supported/Competitive Employment                 | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| B. Case Management                                  | 900          | 900          | 1,300        |
| C. HCBS Waiver                                      | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| D. Model 90/200 Waiver                              | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| E. Other Services (See Technical Notes - Section V) |              |              |              |

TABLE B. Discrete Community Initiatives <sup>2</sup>

|                                     | 1986         |         | 1987         |         | 1988         |         |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                                     | Expenditures | Clients | Expenditures | Clients | Expenditures | Clients |
| <b>I. FAMILY SUPPORT</b>            | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       |
| A. Financial Stability/Payment      | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       |
| B. Family Assistance (Respite Care) | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       |
| C. Other Family Support             | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       |
| <b>II. SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</b>     | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       | \$236,542    | 100     |
| <b>III. EARLY INTERVENTION</b>      | \$383,833    | 190     | \$900,000    | 178     | \$900,000    | 184     |
| <b>IV. AGING/DO SERVICES</b>        | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       | \$45,882     | 0       |

TABLE C. Nursing Home Services <sup>3</sup>

|                                         | 1986         |         | 1987         |         | 1988         |         |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                                         | Expenditures | Clients | Expenditures | Clients | Expenditures | Clients |
| <b>I. ICF/SNF SERVICES</b>              | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       | \$4,481,809  | 329     |
| <b>II. SPECIALIZED NURSING SERVICES</b> | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       | 0            | 0       |

<sup>1</sup> Dashes indicate data were not available. NON-RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY SERVICES data may include duplicate client counts.

<sup>2</sup> Expenditures associated with Discrete Community Initiatives are a subset of funding within the community services component of the state's chart series and spreadsheet; FAMILY SUPPORT client figures may include duplicate client counts.

<sup>3</sup> Nursing Home Services data were gathered on an exploratory basis. These data are not reflected in the state's chart series or spreadsheet.

# MISSISSIPPI TECHNICAL NOTES

## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

**Principal State MR/DD Agency.** Services in Mississippi for individuals with mental retardation and developmental disabilities were administered primarily by the Bureau of Mental Retardation within the Department of Mental Health.

**Budget Format.** The *State of Mississippi Proposed Budget* for each fiscal year (June 30th through July 1st) consisted of two sections: the *Executive Budget* proposed by the Governor, and the *Legislative Budget* compiled by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. The latter document contained detail on Department of Mental Health "administration," and on mental health and mental retardation institutions. Effective in the Fiscal Year 1989 *Legislative Budget*, separate line items for "group homes," and for "community MR treatment" were provided within MR institutions' budgets. This document provided "actual" figures for FY 1987 and "estimated" figures for FY 1988. "Actual" FY 1986 figures were available from the Fiscal Year 1988 *Proposed Budget* (submitted by the Governor to the 1987 session of the Mississippi Legislature).

**General Notes on Sources of Data.** Expenditure and other data for institutional services, and for those community-based services funded by the Bureau of Mental Retardation in contract with private service providers were determined in consultation with Roger McMurtry, Chief, Bureau of Mental Retardation, utilizing the budget documents noted above. Private ICF/MR expenditures were provided by Peggy Scale, in the Division of Medicaid; and Title XX/Social Services Block Grant data were available from Lynda Owen, Social Services Block Grant Administrator, Governor's Office of Federal-State Programs.

## II. INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

**Names, Locations, Number of Individuals Served, and Staffing.** The following table indicates the names of state-operated institutions in Mississippi, the number of individuals served, and the number of full time equivalent (FTE) staff in FY 1988.

*Location, Size, and Staffing of State Institutions: FY 1988*

| Name                     | Location   | # Served | FTE   |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|-------|
| Boswell Retardation Ctr  | Sanatorium | 242      | 278   |
| Ellenville State School  | Ellenville | 570      | 1,231 |
| Ellenville Farm          | Ellenville | *        | 14    |
| Hudspeth Retardation Ctr | Whitfield  | 280      | 539   |
| North MS Retardation Ctr | Oxford     | 252      | 439   |
| South MS Retard. Ctr     | Long Beach | 114      | 243   |
| TOTAL                    |            | 1,468    | 2,744 |

\* Included in Ellenville State School number of individuals served total.

**Sources(s) of Expenditure, Population, and Staffing Figures.** Expenditure and staffing figures for FYs 1986-88 were available in the Mississippi budget documents listed above. The FY 1988 figures were "estimated," FYs 1986-87 were "actual." The numbers of residents served for FYs 1983-88 were calculated based on bed capacity numbers provided by R. McMurtry (p.c., telephone, 8/22/88). He recommended that a factor of .95 be utilized to determine average daily residents.

**General Fund.** This was reported for each facility in the state budget documents as "state appropriations." As noted below in Section IV, COMMUNITY SERVICES, expenditures for "group homes" and for

"community MR treatment" were subtracted from the appropriations at INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES and re-assigned to COMMUNITY SERVICES General Fund in this analysis.

**Other State Funds.** This consisted of "special funds" (including the state match for Title XIX ICF/MR reimbursements), "private pay," "resident fees," "farm collections," "cash balance-unencumbered" and "less: estimated cash available." The latter was a negative number which was subtracted from "cash-balance unencumbered," and this sometimes resulted in a small negative number for individual facilities in our Other State Funds category.

**Federal ICF/MR.** This was reported in the budget documents as "Medicaid."

**Title XX/Social Services Block Grant.** No revenues were reported.

**Other Federal Funds.** This consisted of "Social Security," "Veteran's Administration-VA," "mental health grants," and "federal funds."

**Institutional Closures.** There have been no institutional closures in Mississippi in the last three years, and none were planned.

**Personnel.** The staff figures which were provided in the budget documents represented maximum positions available to be filled; based on estimated percentage figures for each facility (Boswell-5%; Ellenville-2%; Hudspeth-9%; North Mississippi-2%; South Mississippi-9%) the "available" figures were reduced to more accurately reflect full time equivalency (R. McMurtry, p.c., telephone, 10/13/88).

## III. LARGE PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

**Sources(s) of Expenditure and Population Figures.** Expenditures in this category consisted of state and federal ICF/MR funds for five privately operated facilities, averaging 119 beds each. There had been a 29-bed facility which converted to "intermediate care facility-ICF" licensure in the middle of FY 1985, thus accounting for the decline in over-all expenditures during FY 1985 and 1986. Expenditure data for FYs 1986-88 were provided by Jamie Collier, Mississippi State Medicaid Commission (p.c., telephone, 8/24/88).

**General Fund.** This consisted of the state match for the five large private ICFs/MR.

**Large Private ICF/MR.** This consists of the federal ICF/MR reimbursements for the five large private ICFs/MR.

## IV. COMMUNITY SERVICES

**Sources(s) of Expenditure and Population Figures.** The budget documents, for FYs 1987 and 1988 only, identified line items within the institutional services budgets for "group homes" and "community MR treatment," and these amounts were subtracted from INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES General Fund in Section II above, to be included below in General Fund. R. McMurtry (p.c., telephone, 8/22/88) provided "subsidies, loans and grants" amounts for FYs 1986-88. McMurtry (p.c., telephone, 10/13/88) also recommended that we determine FYs 1984-86 amounts for "group homes" and "community MR treatment" based on the percentage which each constituted of INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES in FY 1987 (2.6% and 4.5%, respectively). L. Owen, Governor's Office of Federal-State Programs, provided SSBO expenditures for FYs 1987 and 1988 (p.c., correspondence, 8/24/88). Corrections to the Title XX/SSBO "case management" expenditure figures were made by R. McMurtry (p.c.,

telephone, 1/4/89), resulting in decreases of \$1.2 million in FYs 1987 and 1988 compared to the figures originally provided by Owen.

**General Fund.** This consisted of "subsidies, loans and grants" in the amounts of \$805,000, \$805,000 and \$809,000 in FYs 1986-88, respectively. Fiscal Years 1984 through 1988 figures for "group homes" and "community MR treatment" were subtracted from Section II. INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES General Fund for inclusion in this COMMUNITY SERVICES analysis category. "Group homes" expenditures ranged from \$1 million in FY 1984 to \$1.7 million in FY 1988; "community MR treatment" expenditures ranged from \$1.8 million to \$2.5 million over that five-year period.

**Other State Funds.** This consisted of the 25% private/county match for Title XX/SSBG expenditures. Although the federal Social Services Block Grant (as of FY 1981) no longer required this match, the state continued to require the 25% match. Occasionally, counties contributed more than the required 25% (Derra Dukes, Department of Administration, p.c., telephone, 10/13/88); however, it was not possible to determine the extent of these additional county monies.

**SSI State Supplement.** Mississippi did not provide state supplementation to federal SSI payments.

**Small Public ICF/MR.** Mississippi did not fund publicly-operated, community-based ICFs/MR programs.

**Small Private ICF/MR.** Mississippi did not fund small private ICFs/MR.

**Home and Community-Based Services Waiver.** Mississippi had applied for a Waiver to provide case management, adult day health, respite, home-maker & unlimited home health services to Aged, Blind and Disabled & MR/DD on 5/23/85; however, this request was withdrawn 6/10/85.

**Model 58290 Waiver.** Mississippi had a Model Waiver (# 40101) for case management services to disabled children; however, no individuals with MR/DD were served (P. Seale, p.c., telephone, 8/24/88).

**Other Title XIX Programs.** Mississippi did not fund any other Title XIX programs.

**Title XX/Social Services Block Grant.** The decrease in Title XX funding in FY 1980 reflected removal of funds previously managed by the Welfare Department for school-age programs. With the implementation of PL 94-142 special education services, many school-age services were converted to funding by the education agency (R. McMurtry, p.c., telephone, 9/20/83, 1/4/89).

**Other Federal Funds.** No funds were reported.

**Waiver Clients' Income Maintenance.** Mississippi did not utilize an HCBS Waiver.

## V. NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED

**Source(s) of Statistics on Individuals Served.** Numbers for individuals served in state facilities and in the large private ICFs/MR were obtained from the sources noted above. Figures for community residential services and other services were provided by Lisa Romine, Divisional Director, Community Mental Retardation Services, Bureau of Mental Retardation (p.c., telephone, 10/19/88) and several figures were updated by R. McMurtry (p.c., telephone, 1/4/89).

## VI. DISCRETE COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

*Discrete Community Initiative spending data are a subset of funding within the community services component of the state's FYs 1977-1988 spreadsheet. Table B summarizes client and spending data on discrete initiatives in family support, supported employment, early intervention and aging/DD for*

*FYs 1986-1988.*

Data on discrete funding is provided in Table B.

**Family Support.** There were no discrete expenditures identified for family support. However, respite care was provided at state-operated retardation centers. In addition, there were plans for the development of community-based respite care services in FY 1989, including a pilot program funded by SSBG and sponsored by the Mississippi Association for Retarded Citizens (R. McMurtry, p.c., telephone, 10/17/88).

**Supported Employment.** In FY 1988, there was a total of \$298,542 in DD Act Basic State Grant monies for pilot projects in 11 of the state's 15 regional areas, serving approximately 100 individuals. In FY 1989, there was \$75,000 in state dollars set aside for a demonstration project in supported employment. Some work activities carried on under SSBG funding were supported employment; however, it was not possible to determine expenditures for these services (R. McMurtry, p.c., telephone, 10/17/88).

**Early Intervention.** Birth to four programs were funded by the SSBG, and served an estimated 150, 175 and 184 individuals in FYs 1986-88, respectively (L. Romine, p.c., telephone, 10/19/88). Although not included as a DISCRETE COMMUNITY INITIATIVE, four early intervention programs were operated at the direction of Regional Offices out of the Ellenville, Hudspeeth, North Mississippi and South Mississippi Retardation Centers.

**Aging/DD Services.** Expenditures in FY 1988 consisted of case management and other pilot initiatives for older individuals with developmental disabilities, with a total expenditure of \$45,882. For FY 1989, there were plans for "retirement alternative living programs" specifically for older individuals with developmental disabilities, at a funding level of \$79,000 for 12 individuals (R. McMurtry, p.c., telephone, 8/22/88; L. Romine, p.c., telephone, 10/19/88).

## VII. NURSING HOME SERVICES\*

**ICF/BNF Services.** Expenditures were estimated based on averages of the ICF and SNF payment rates for each year (J. Collier, p.c., telephone, 10/17/88). The number of individuals (329) was reported in the Mississippi Alternative Disposition Plan Plan (12/22/88).

**Specialized Nursing Services.** None were reported.

## VIII. LOCAL GOVERNMENT MR/DD FUNDING\*

Counties occasionally contributed more than the state's required 25% match to Title XX/SSBG services, particularly in the area of in-kind contributions such as buildings. Also, cities contributed buildings to MR/DD services; for example, Jackson provided a major building for a pre-school service for children with MR/DD. However, it was not possible to determine the amounts of these various cash and in-kind contributions (R. McMurtry, p.c., telephone, 10/17/88).

\* Estimated nursing home expenditures and local MR/DD funding data were gathered on an exploratory basis. Nursing Home data are presented in Table C. These spending figures are reflected in the state's chart series or spreadsheet.

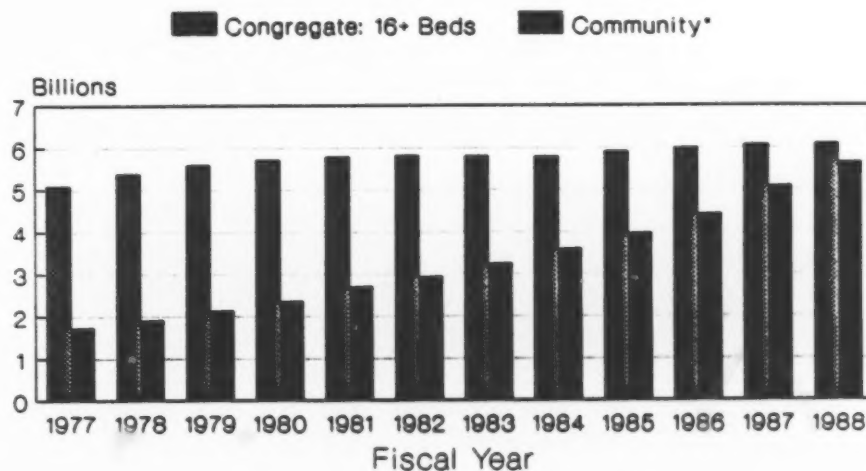
APPENDIX D

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES FOR MENTAL RETARDATION  
AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES



# UNITED STATES

## Adjusted MR/DD Spending for Congregate Residential & Community Services



\* Includes 15 Bed or Less Residential & Other Community Services

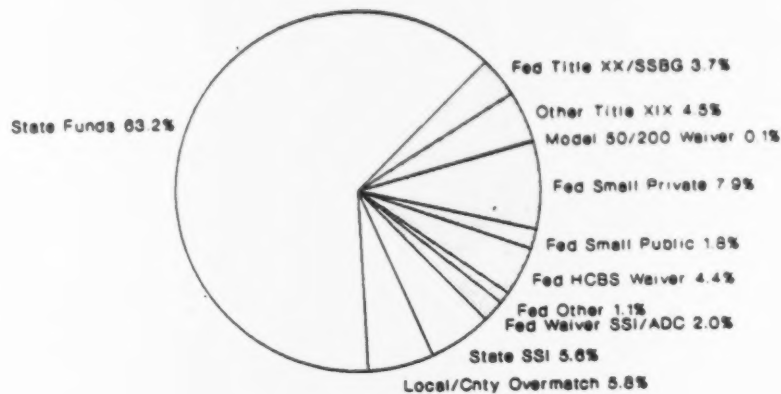


FY 1988 Total Spending:  
\$11.7 Billion

**Source:**  
University of Illinois at Chgo UAP, 1989

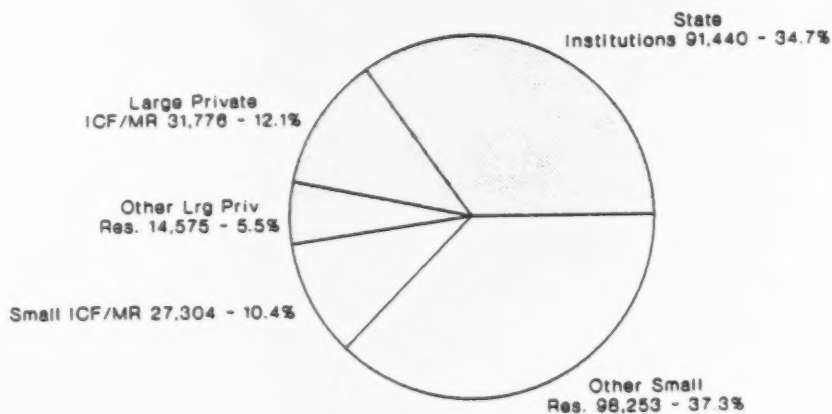
UNITED STATES

## UNITED STATES Community Revenue Detail: FY 1988



FY 1988 Total Spending:  
\$5.637 Billion

## Number of Individuals Served by Residential Setting: FY 1988

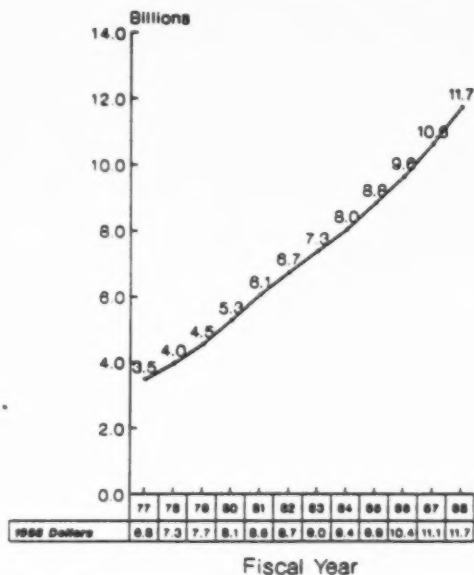


Residential Services Total:  
263,348

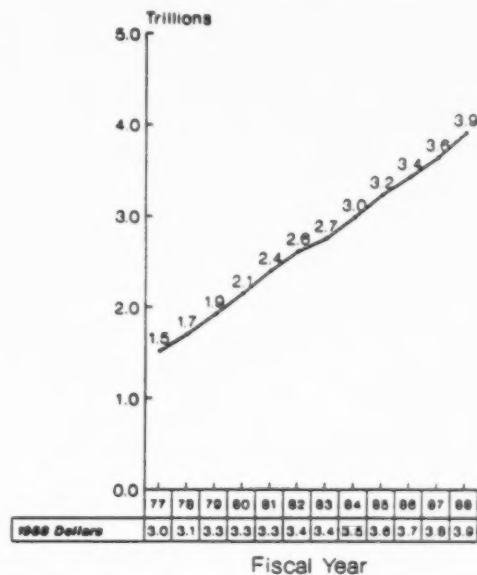
**Source:**  
University of Illinois at Chgo UAP, 1989

# UNITED STATES FISCAL EFFORT

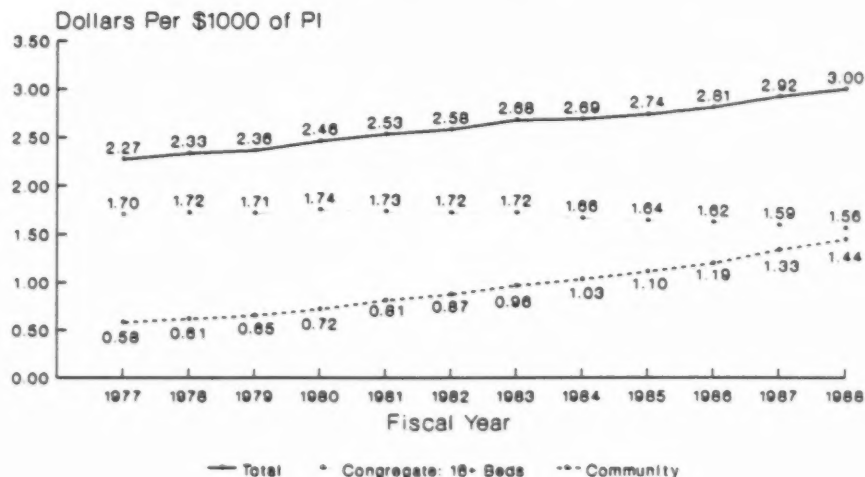
## Total MR/DD Spending



## Personal Income



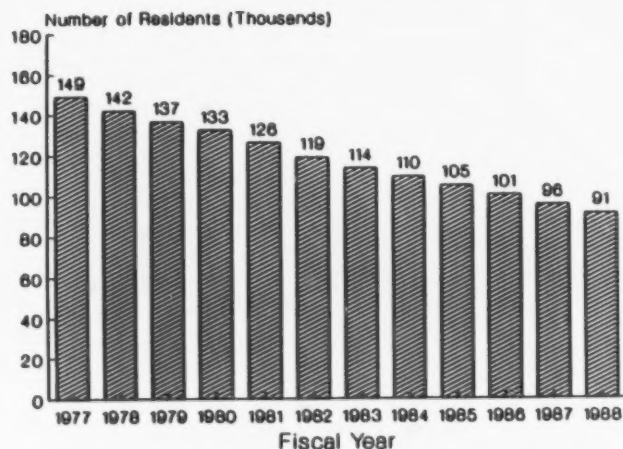
## MR/DD Spending Per \$1000 of Personal Income



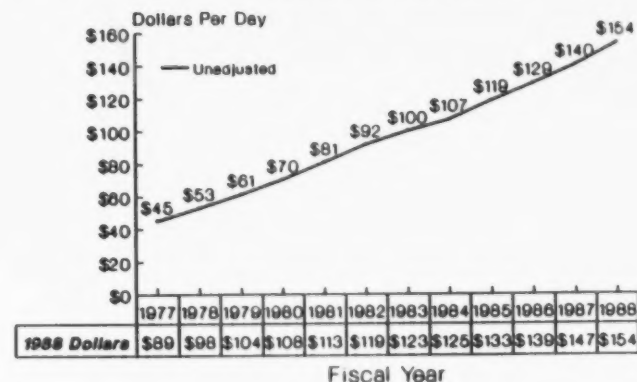
Source:  
University of Illinois at Chgo UAP, 1989

# UNITED STATES Institutional Services Data

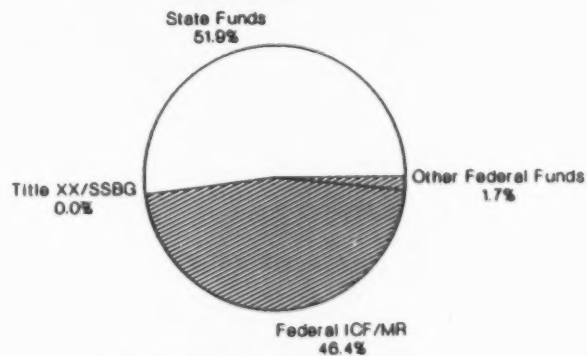
## Average Daily Residents



## Institutional Daily Costs Per Resident

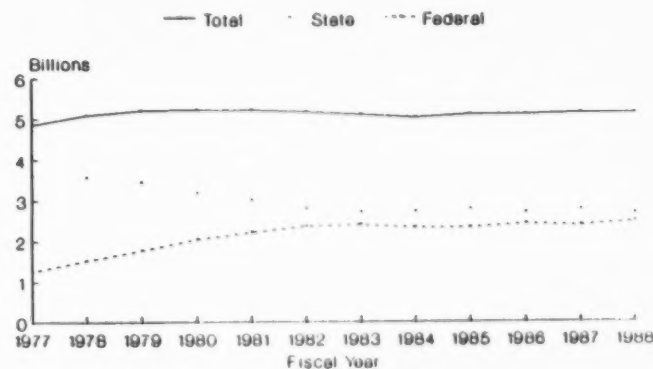


## Revenue Detail (Unadjusted)



FY 1988 Total Spending:  
\$5.142 Billion

## Adjusted Spending By Level of Government



Source:  
University of Illinois at Chgo UAP, 1989



# UNITED STATES

## Financial Support for MR/DD Services: FY 1977-88

| UNITED STATES 9/21/89               | 1977           | 1978           | 1979           | 1980           | 1981           | 1982           | 1983           | 1984           | 1985           | 1986           | 1987            | 1988            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>                  | 80,401,480,871 | 80,891,744,734 | 84,636,808,070 | 86,285,167,940 | 86,043,351,100 | 86,710,170,300 | 87,341,720,124 | 88,008,887,430 | 88,810,847,160 | 89,814,002,720 | 910,880,000,034 | 911,710,826,030 |
| <b>CONGREGATE 10+ BEDS</b>          | 8,608,840,280  | 8,888,887,406  | 9,293,604,208  | 9,732,878,983  | 4,121,075,000  | 4,406,207,760  | 4,708,724,700  | 4,941,760,000  | 5,200,804,304  | 5,626,880,002  | 6,708,810,720   | 6,070,443,682   |
| <b>INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES FUNDS</b> | 1,461,333,885  | 1,746,422,780  | 1,066,870,238  | 1,413,147,471  | 1,725,023,874  | 1,986,903,173  | 4,154,365,465  | 4,296,058,101  | 4,539,820,270  | 4,731,991,323  | 4,897,667,132   | 5,142,491,178   |
| <b>STATE FUNDS</b>                  | 1,831,619,787  | 1,938,743,985  | 2,028,818,580  | 2,083,013,357  | 2,149,179,064  | 2,162,068,008  | 2,203,735,314  | 2,308,374,787  | 2,482,910,990  | 2,496,329,803  | 2,624,144,875   | 2,668,712,158   |
| General Funds                       | 1,681,161,773  | 1,783,040,294  | 1,836,401,559  | 1,854,882,276  | 1,903,217,757  | 1,881,627,171  | 1,916,764,317  | 1,971,848,683  | 2,146,123,073  | 2,140,619,196  | 2,253,720,073   | 2,320,873,396   |
| Other State Funds                   | 133,017,373    | 148,461,841    | 183,317,041    | 219,439,221    | 237,521,177    | 274,757,157    | 281,149,434    | 330,218,615    | 330,510,146    | 353,502,353    | 366,190,180     | 343,733,081     |
| Local/County Overmatch              | 8,460,760      | 7,341,850      | 9,099,180      | 8,671,860      | 6,440,130      | 5,683,680      | 5,821,563      | 6,307,487      | 6,277,771      | 4,208,054      | 4,234,622       | 4,103,681       |
| <b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>                | 686,705,790    | 827,478,795    | 1,038,051,658  | 1,330,134,114  | 1,575,844,810  | 1,824,835,165  | 1,950,630,151  | 1,989,683,314  | 2,076,906,280  | 2,233,661,320  | 2,273,522,217   | 2,473,770,030   |
| Federal ICF/MR                      | 573,486,028    | 732,071,965    | 969,461,262    | 1,262,765,899  | 1,499,616,168  | 1,765,579,789  | 1,886,295,233  | 1,919,419,140  | 2,000,639,390  | 2,153,167,474  | 2,176,464,076   | 2,387,401,701   |
| Title XX / SSBG Funds               | 4,863,000      | 7,330,000      | 8,185,000      | 9,387,000      | 8,364,000      | 727,000        | 912,000        | 1,989,300      | 8,067,500      | 1,198,200      | 1,182,100       | 1,323,200       |
| Other Federal Funds                 | 61,352,770     | 68,356,830     | 60,405,396     | 57,981,215     | 67,864,642     | 58,328,376     | 63,422,918     | 68,274,874     | 68,202,190     | 79,293,846     | 93,876,081      | 83,134,119      |
| <b>LARGE PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL</b>    | 130,916,477    | 156,464,715    | 216,694,148    | 318,928,412    | 396,032,035    | 478,304,586    | 554,359,295    | 643,701,808    | 709,864,124    | 796,388,720    | 869,132,588     | 936,832,404     |
| <b>STATE FUNDS</b>                  | 87,743,013     | 107,104,076    | 135,949,729    | 188,820,591    | 229,277,280    | 269,512,000    | 306,283,783    | 332,161,166    | 386,909,875    | 428,936,327    | 460,751,126     | 486,438,783     |
| General Funds                       | 71,651,834     | 86,296,435     | 105,546,647    | 151,649,640    | 186,768,205    | 219,367,711    | 248,301,676    | 288,235,166    | 316,219,169    | 348,494,521    | 374,933,544     | 406,367,194     |
| Other State Funds                   | 12,650,179     | 16,958,641     | 26,098,082     | 32,355,951     | 37,123,075     | 44,120,289     | 51,247,109     | 56,390,000     | 62,262,706     | 71,035,006     | 73,556,582      | 69,147,589      |
| Local/County Overmatch              | 3,441,000      | 3,849,000      | 4,305,000      | 4,815,000      | 5,386,000      | 6,024,000      | 6,737,000      | 7,536,000      | 8,428,000      | 9,427,000      | 10,261,000      | 10,894,000      |
| <b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>                | 33,173,464     | 49,360,639     | 80,744,419     | 130,108,021    | 166,774,755    | 208,792,586    | 248,073,510    | 291,540,642    | 322,934,249    | 367,332,332    | 408,401,462     | 450,513,621     |
| Large Private ICF/MR                | 33,173,464     | 49,360,639     | 80,744,419     | 130,108,021    | 166,774,755    | 208,792,586    | 248,073,510    | 291,540,642    | 322,934,249    | 367,332,332    | 408,401,462     | 450,513,621     |
| <b>COMMUNITY SERVICES FUNDS</b>     | 878,250,300    | 1,038,867,230  | 1,261,841,884  | 1,533,081,868  | 1,802,876,280  | 2,263,888,660  | 2,822,886,364  | 3,086,127,630  | 3,641,182,760  | 4,086,812,041  | 4,831,270,314   | 5,807,382,840   |
| <b>STATE FUNDS</b>                  | 682,123,438    | 813,202,231    | 1,000,587,277  | 1,201,377,498  | 1,485,894,753  | 1,830,685,383  | 2,109,732,642  | 2,390,677,882  | 2,716,343,587  | 3,133,613,044  | 3,676,682,047   | 4,207,502,681   |
| General Funds                       | 609,096,290    | 508,444,846    | 631,827,719    | 809,606,620    | 1,033,878,882  | 1,340,451,037  | 1,581,728,609  | 1,824,843,760  | 2,085,932,020  | 2,426,173,616  | 2,845,596,936   | 3,339,592,108   |
| Other State Funds                   | 60,524,787     | 67,075,671     | 72,338,869     | 72,240,748     | 102,933,916    | 110,682,508    | 126,680,476    | 139,789,749    | 139,860,574    | 178,048,945    | 225,222,831     | 224,234,696     |
| Local/County Overmatch              | 66,693,341     | 81,986,714     | 100,197,689    | 117,844,130    | 141,641,955    | 166,950,840    | 187,774,557    | 205,072,373    | 236,812,993    | 267,868,451    | 302,966,563     | 327,504,089     |
| SSI State Supplement                | 145,809,000    | 155,693,000    | 196,023,000    | 201,686,000    | 207,420,000    | 212,601,000    | 213,549,000    | 220,972,000    | 233,738,000    | 261,522,032    | 302,895,717     | 316,171,796     |
| <b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>                | 197,096,871    | 225,655,008    | 251,354,407    | 331,714,368    | 436,380,307    | 423,283,165    | 523,262,722    | 674,449,648    | 824,819,172    | 952,199,597    | 1,154,588,267   | 1,429,879,559   |
| ICF/MR Funds                        | 8,878,210      | 12,361,368     | 20,373,255     | 33,697,288     | 77,517,235     | 119,676,144    | 166,486,445    | 205,055,659    | 255,564,009    | 348,061,388    | 433,966,944     | 543,470,624     |
| Small Public                        | 0              | 0              | 1,030,782      | 5,838,914      | 10,496,379     | 14,953,335     | 20,365,725     | 24,551,969     | 40,448,131     | 53,462,207     | 72,558,970      | 100,051,208     |
| Small Private                       | 8,878,210      | 12,361,368     | 19,342,473     | 27,858,374     | 67,020,856     | 104,722,809    | 145,920,720    | 180,503,690    | 215,115,878    | 294,599,181    | 361,407,974     | 443,439,416     |
| HCBS Waiver                         | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 1,244,000      | 8,692,600      | 53,192,721     | 101,900,647    | 123,018,068     | 165,697,194     |
| Model 50/200 Waiver                 | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 53,368         | 139,744        | 603,949         | 1,505,730       |
| Other Title XIX Programs            | 3,933,880      | 5,890,424      | 9,324,810      | 21,699,990     | 64,063,431     | 69,519,579     | 102,633,292    | 120,432,257    | 134,665,563    | 160,371,046    | 217,104,756     | 256,383,368     |
| Title XX / SSBG Funds               | 155,778,773    | 179,869,983    | 195,293,142    | 243,530,169    | 254,673,391    | 189,845,174    | 188,014,164    | 191,803,848    | 203,427,705    | 204,162,233    | 200,913,381     | 205,859,006     |
| Other Federal Funds                 | 28,486,008     | 27,533,233     | 26,163,200     | 32,786,921     | 40,126,450     | 39,031,712     | 41,436,625     | 44,255,965     | 48,343,324     | 46,349,271     | 51,452,042      | 60,483,164      |
| Waiver Clients' SSI/ADC             | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 3,966,536      | 15,999,596     | 59,633,830     | 80,778,180     | 69,633,642     | 83,948,220      | 111,974,467     |

# UNITED STATES

TABLE A. Numbers of Individuals Served <sup>1</sup>

|                                                     | 1988           |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| <b>I. RESIDENTIAL SERVICES</b>                      | <b>263,348</b> |         |
| A. Large Congregate (16+ beds)                      | 137,791        |         |
| 1. State Institutions                               |                | 91,440  |
| 2. Large Private ICF/MR                             |                | 31,778  |
| 3. Other Large Private Residential                  |                | 14,575  |
| B. Small Residential (15 beds or less)              | 125,557        |         |
| 1. Small Public ICF/MR                              |                | 3,355   |
| 2. Small Private ICF/MR                             |                | 23,949  |
| 3. Other Small Residential                          |                | 98,253  |
| <b>II. NON-RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>       |                |         |
| A. Day/Work Programs                                | 281,453        |         |
| 1. Sheltered Employment/Work Activity               |                | 109,899 |
| 2. Day Habilitation                                 |                | 99,049  |
| 3. Supported/Competitive Employment                 |                | 16,062  |
| B. Case Management                                  | 348,440        |         |
| C. HCBS Waiver                                      | 29,087         |         |
| D. Model 50/200 Waiver                              | 359            |         |
| E. Other Services (See Technical Notes - Section V) |                |         |

TABLE B. Discrete Community Initiatives <sup>2</sup>

|                                       | 1988                 |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                                       | <u>Expenditure</u>   | <u>Clients</u> |
| <b>I. FAMILY SUPPORT</b>              | <b>\$171,107,307</b> | <b>168,314</b> |
| A. Financial Subsidy/Payment          | \$13,542,294         | 5,275          |
| B. Family Assistance ("Respite Care") | \$50,504,732         | 50,369         |
| C. Other Family Support               | \$106,009,107        | 102,181        |
| <b>II. SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</b>       | <b>\$62,475,662</b>  | <b>16,458</b>  |
| <b>III. EARLY INTERVENTION</b>        | <b>\$115,110,582</b> | <b>59,802</b>  |
| <b>IV. AGING/DD SERVICES</b>          | <b>\$10,840,994</b>  | <b>2,083</b>   |

TABLE C. Nursing Home Services <sup>3</sup>

|                                         | 1988                 |                |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                                         | <u>Expenditure</u>   | <u>Clients</u> |
| <b>I. ICF/SNF SERVICES</b>              | <b>\$899,893,040</b> | <b>50,806</b>  |
| <b>II. SPECIALIZED NURSING SERVICES</b> | <b>\$88,674,168</b>  | <b>2,412</b>   |

<sup>1</sup> Dashes indicate data were not available. NON-RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY SERVICES data may include duplicate client counts.

<sup>2</sup> Expenditures associated with Discrete Community Initiatives are a subset of funding within the community services component of the state's chart series and spreadsheets; FAMILY SUPPORT client figures may include duplicate client counts.

<sup>3</sup> Nursing Home Services data were gathered on an exploratory basis. These data are not reflected in the state's chart series or spreadsheet.

# SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES

**TABLE III-7**  
**Estimated Federal, State, & Local Educational Expenditures**  
**for Students with Mental Retardation, by State: 1987-88<sup>1</sup>**

| State            | Total<br>Special Ed<br>Students | MR<br>Students | Percent<br>MR | Average<br>Yearly<br>Expenditure | Est. MR<br>Expenditure | Est. Federal/<br>State/Local MR<br>Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ALABAMA          | 91,231                          | 31,498         | 34.53%        | \$2,782                          | \$8,504                | \$173,384,982                                   |
| ALASKA           | 12,211                          | 717            | 5.87%         | \$7,036                          | \$14,078               | \$10,082,482                                    |
| ARIZONA          | 53,219                          | 5,332          | 10.02%        | \$3,285                          | \$8,530                | \$34,817,980                                    |
| ARKANSAS         | 48,222                          | 13,302         | 27.58%        | \$2,410                          | \$4,820                | \$84,115,840                                    |
| CALIFORNIA       | 391,217                         | 27,798         | 7.11%         | \$3,984                          | \$7,968                | \$222,050,424                                   |
| COLORADO         | 40,515                          | 4,321          | 8.73%         | \$4,359                          | \$8,718                | \$37,870,478                                    |
| CONNECTICUT      | 64,758                          | 4,833          | 7.46%         | \$8,141                          | \$12,282               | \$59,358,906                                    |
| DELAWARE         | 15,275                          | 1,586          | 10.45%        | \$4,994                          | \$9,988                | \$15,940,848                                    |
| DIST OF COLUMBIA | 7,114                           | 1,201          | 16.88%        | \$5,643                          | \$11,286               | \$13,554,486                                    |
| FLORIDA          | 181,851                         | 26,615         | 14.65%        | \$4,389                          | \$8,778                | \$233,626,470                                   |
| GEORGIA          | 93,229                          | 24,845         | 26.65%        | \$2,939                          | \$5,878                | \$146,038,910                                   |
| HAWAII           | 11,658                          | 1,214          | 10.41%        | \$3,884                          | \$7,768                | \$9,454,632                                     |
| IDaho            | 18,640                          | 3,008          | 16.13%        | \$2,814                          | \$5,628                | \$16,917,768                                    |
| ILLINOIS         | 248,169                         | 31,683         | 12.77%        | \$4,217                          | \$8,434                | \$267,214,422                                   |
| INDIANA          | 105,978                         | 22,398         | 21.13%        | \$3,616                          | \$7,232                | \$161,982,338                                   |
| IOWA             | 56,205                          | 11,937         | 21.24%        | \$3,846                          | \$7,692                | \$91,819,404                                    |
| KANSAS           | 42,373                          | 6,227          | 14.70%        | \$4,282                          | \$8,524                | \$53,078,948                                    |
| KENTUCKY         | 73,711                          | 19,148         | 25.97%        | \$3,355                          | \$6,710                | \$128,468,680                                   |
| LOUISIANA        | 73,852                          | 11,878         | 16.08%        | \$3,211                          | \$6,422                | \$76,267,672                                    |
| MAINE            | 26,841                          | 3,917          | 14.59%        | \$4,278                          | \$8,552                | \$33,498,184                                    |
| MARYLAND         | 90,294                          | 6,390          | 7.08%         | \$4,871                          | \$9,742                | \$82,251,380                                    |
| MASSACHUSETTS    | 143,636                         | 30,644         | 21.33%        | \$5,368                          | \$10,736               | \$330,710,048                                   |
| MICHIGAN         | 161,446                         | 22,717         | 14.07%        | \$4,122                          | \$8,244                | \$187,278,948                                   |
| MINNESOTA        | 82,407                          | 12,531         | 15.21%        | \$4,513                          | \$9,026                | \$113,104,806                                   |
| MISSISSIPPI      | 55,683                          | 10,442         | 18.75%        | \$2,780                          | \$5,520                | \$57,639,840                                    |
| MISSOURI         | 98,892                          | 16,710         | 16.78%        | \$3,588                          | \$7,132                | \$119,175,720                                   |
| MONTANA          | 15,389                          | 1,328          | 8.64%         | \$4,061                          | \$8,122                | \$10,788,016                                    |
| NEBRASKA         | 30,171                          | 4,891          | 16.21%        | \$3,641                          | \$7,282                | \$36,616,282                                    |
| NEVADA           | 14,743                          | 1,013          | 6.87%         | \$3,829                          | \$7,658                | \$7,757,554                                     |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE    | 18,323                          | 1,047          | 5.71%         | \$3,980                          | \$7,960                | \$8,358,080                                     |
| NEW JERSEY       | 172,018                         | 7,713          | 4.48%         | \$6,910                          | \$13,820               | \$108,583,880                                   |
| NEW MEXICO       | 29,816                          | 2,314          | 7.76%         | \$3,880                          | \$7,760                | \$17,988,640                                    |
| NEW YORK         | 292,981                         | 28,480         | 9.72%         | \$6,984                          | \$13,728               | \$380,873,440                                   |
| NORTH CAROLINA   | 108,214                         | 22,478         | 20.58%        | \$3,911                          | \$7,822                | \$178,807,272                                   |
| NORTH DAKOTA     | 12,279                          | 1,752          | 14.27%        | \$3,353                          | \$6,706                | \$11,748,912                                    |
| OHIO             | 199,211                         | 51,063         | 25.64%        | \$4,019                          | \$8,038                | \$410,605,154                                   |
| OKLAHOMA         | 65,285                          | 11,728         | 17.98%        | \$3,051                          | \$6,102                | \$71,552,052                                    |
| OREGON           | 47,487                          | 4,280          | 9.01%         | \$4,574                          | \$9,148                | \$39,153,440                                    |
| PENNSYLVANIA     | 203,256                         | 42,405         | 20.86%        | \$5,063                          | \$10,126               | \$429,393,030                                   |
| RHODE ISLAND     | 19,527                          | 1,272          | 6.51%         | \$5,456                          | \$10,912               | \$13,880,084                                    |
| SOUTH CAROLINA   | 73,299                          | 17,778         | 24.25%        | \$3,075                          | \$6,150                | \$108,322,400                                   |
| SOUTH DAKOTA     | 14,034                          | 1,650          | 11.76%        | \$3,159                          | \$6,318                | \$10,424,700                                    |
| TENNESSEE        | 98,433                          | 14,537         | 15.07%        | \$3,189                          | \$6,378                | \$92,716,986                                    |
| TEXAS            | 301,222                         | 28,479         | 9.45%         | \$3,462                          | \$6,924                | \$197,188,598                                   |
| UTAH             | 42,811                          | 3,625          | 8.47%         | \$2,658                          | \$5,316                | \$19,270,500                                    |
| VERMONT          | 11,405                          | 2,034          | 17.83%        | \$4,949                          | \$9,898                | \$20,132,532                                    |
| VIRGINIA         | 103,727                         | 14,528         | 14.01%        | \$4,145                          | \$8,290                | \$120,437,120                                   |
| WASHINGTON       | 70,282                          | 8,753          | 12.45%        | \$4,083                          | \$8,166                | \$71,476,988                                    |
| WEST VIRGINIA    | 47,558                          | 9,965          | 20.95%        | \$3,885                          | \$7,770                | \$77,827,350                                    |
| WISCONSIN        | 78,067                          | 6,106          | 8.03%         | \$4,991                          | \$9,982                | \$80,950,082                                    |
| WYOMING          | 10,893                          | 643            | 5.90%         | \$6,885                          | \$13,770               | \$8,854,110                                     |
| UNITED STATES    | 4,373,638                       | 842,772        | 14.70%        | \$4,078                          | \$8,148                | \$5,238,075,314                                 |

<sup>1</sup> Sources: Total special education students and MR students data were obtained from the 10th Annual report to Congress on the implementation of the education of the handicapped act, U.S. Department of Education, 1988. Average yearly expenditure data were obtained from Estimates of school statistics 1987-88, National Education Association Data Search, 1988. Estimated MR expenditure is calculated as 2 X average yearly expenditure per Singer, J.D. & Raphael, E.S. (1988). For pupil expenditures for special education: To whom are limited resources provided? Boston: Harvard University and the Children's Hospital.

# VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

TABLE III-8

Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant Program

Mental Retardation Summary: FY 1988 (in thousands of dollars) <sup>1</sup>

| State            | Federal Funds | State Match | Total Voc Rehab \$ | Clients Rehabbed | % MR   | # MR   | Est. MR Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|
| ALABAMA          | \$29,418      | \$10,428    | \$39,846           | 6,227            | 17.10% | 1,065  | \$6,814              |
| ALASKA           | 4,250         | 4,150       | 8,400              | 376              | 7.98%  | 30     | 671                  |
| ARIZONA          | 16,184        | 4,041       | 20,205             | 1,774            | 8.98%  | 159    | 1,810                |
| ARKANSAS         | 17,208        | 5,736       | 22,944             | 3,461            | 12.86% | 446    | 2,957                |
| CALIFORNIA       | 90,908        | 24,977      | 124,886            | 16,176           | 5.68%  | 918    | 7,094                |
| COLORADO         | 14,194        | 3,549       | 17,743             | 2,430            | 18.80% | 452    | 3,300                |
| CONNECTICUT      | 11,011        | 4,158       | 15,169             | 2,289            | 16.38% | 375    | 2,485                |
| DELAWARE         | 4,259         | 1,065       | 5,324              | 838              | 20.41% | 171    | 1,067                |
| DIST OF COLUMBIA | 4,298         | 2,459       | 6,757              | 1,220            | 10.98% | 134    | 742                  |
| FLORIDA          | 53,149        | 13,267      | 66,436             | 9,640            | 6.30%  | 607    | 4,185                |
| GEORGIA          | 36,686        | 9,240       | 45,926             | 7,879            | 22.55% | 1,777  | 10,356               |
| HAWAII           | 4,438         | 2,544       | 6,980              | 656              | 17.99% | 118    | 1,256                |
| IDAHO            | 6,011         | 2,325       | 8,336              | 1,106            | 10.40% | 115    | 867                  |
| ILLINOIS         | 48,928        | 12,232      | 61,160             | 6,280            | 24.47% | 1,532  | 14,966               |
| INDIANA          | 32,068        | 8,017       | 40,085             | 3,980            | 21.56% | 658    | 6,642                |
| IOWA             | 15,665        | 3,938       | 19,601             | 2,345            | 16.12% | 378    | 3,180                |
| KANSAS           | 12,241        | 3,080       | 15,301             | 1,400            | 17.36% | 243    | 2,656                |
| KENTUCKY         | 26,136        | 8,536       | 32,673             | 3,903            | 5.41%  | 211    | 1,768                |
| LOUISIANA        | 29,568        | 7,362       | 36,930             | 5,697            | 8.41%  | 479    | 3,108                |
| MAINE            | 7,903         | 2,243       | 10,146             | 1,033            | 7.26%  | 75     | 737                  |
| MARYLAND         | 18,820        | 7,000       | 25,820             | 3,728            | 9.63%  | 349    | 2,486                |
| MASSACHUSETTS    | 27,377        | 11,297      | 38,674             | 5,159            | 12.33% | 636    | 4,768                |
| MICHIGAN         | 46,022        | 11,508      | 57,530             | 6,921            | 13.02% | 901    | 7,490                |
| MINNESOTA        | 21,758        | 11,581      | 33,337             | 4,984            | 14.99% | 747    | 4,968                |
| MISSISSIPPI      | 21,658        | 5,771       | 27,429             | 5,204            | 10.42% | 542    | 2,658                |
| MISSOURI         | 29,293        | 8,864       | 38,157             | 6,240            | 21.39% | 1,335  | 8,162                |
| MONTANA          | 5,022         | 1,256       | 6,278              | 714              | 8.40%  | 60     | 527                  |
| NEBRASKA         | 8,563         | 2,425       | 10,988             | 1,726            | 10.02% | 173    | 1,101                |
| NEVADA           | 4,259         | 1,825       | 6,084              | 1,025            | 5.46%  | 56     | 332                  |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE    | 5,191         | 1,298       | 6,489              | 1,035            | 15.36% | 159    | 967                  |
| NEW JERSEY       | 28,988        | 7,474       | 36,460             | 5,389            | 9.78%  | 525    | 3,566                |
| NEW MEXICO       | 9,651         | 2,413       | 12,064             | 716              | 7.96%  | 57     | 960                  |
| NEW YORK         | 78,462        | 34,885      | 111,347            | 9,804            | 25.48% | 2,498  | 26,371               |
| NORTH CAROLINA   | 40,756        | 28,581      | 69,337             | 11,694           | 16.75% | 1,959  | 11,614               |
| NORTH DAKOTA     | 4,259         | 1,065       | 5,324              | 628              | 10.51% | 66     | 560                  |
| OHIO             | 60,101        | 15,025      | 75,126             | 10,163           | 12.25% | 1,245  | 9,203                |
| OKLAHOMA         | 19,285        | 4,821       | 24,106             | 4,646            | 6.89%  | 320    | 1,661                |
| OREGON           | 14,316        | 12,463      | 26,799             | 1,428            | 11.83% | 169    | 3,170                |
| PENNSYLVANIA     | 65,164        | 36,433      | 101,597            | 11,425           | 9.69%  | 1,107  | 9,845                |
| RHODE ISLAND     | 5,248         | 1,312       | 6,560              | 938              | 10.66% | 100    | 699                  |
| SOUTH CAROLINA   | 23,375        | 15,714      | 39,089             | 7,651            | 21.00% | 1,607  | 8,209                |
| SOUTH DAKOTA     | 4,679         | 1,170       | 5,849              | 695              | 9.50%  | 66     | 556                  |
| TENNESSEE        | 32,054        | 8,800       | 40,854             | 3,956            | 7.74%  | 308    | 3,162                |
| TEXAS            | 81,926        | 28,146      | 110,074            | 17,507           | 5.35%  | 937    | 5,889                |
| UTAH             | 10,253        | 2,941       | 13,194             | 3,063            | 9.30%  | 285    | 1,227                |
| VERMONT          | 4,259         | 1,065       | 5,324              | 595              | 15.46% | 92     | 623                  |
| VIRGINIA         | 28,611        | 7,175       | 35,786             | 4,244            | 19.37% | 822    | 6,932                |
| WASHINGTON       | 19,932        | 6,157       | 26,089             | 2,629            | 7.49%  | 197    | 1,954                |
| WEST VIRGINIA    | 14,050        | 11,834      | 25,884             | 3,511            | 6.81%  | 239    | 1,763                |
| WISCONSIN        | 27,214        | 6,906       | 34,120             | 6,503            | 9.15%  | 595    | 3,122                |
| WYOMING          | 4,259         | 1,586       | 5,845              | 797              | 5.61%  | 43     | 326                  |
| UNITED STATES    | \$1,238,316   | \$430,180   | \$1,668,496        | 223,358          | 12.69% | 28,336 | \$215,993            |

<sup>1</sup> Sources: Data on total vocational rehabilitation spending (column 4) were determined based on federal funds allotments and state matching percentages provided by the Office of Special Education & Rehabilitation Services Administration (OSERS/RS4). Data on total clients rehabilitated (column 5) and percent MR rehabilitated (column 6) were also provided by OSERS/RS4. These numbers and percentages were utilized to estimate the number of persons with MR rehabilitated (column 7) and expenditures for MR rehabilitants (column 8). Column total for #MR does not equal U.S. percent of clients rehabilitated due to rounding.



TABLE III-6

*Federal Childhood Disability Benefits for Adults Disabled in Childhood (ADC)  
with Mental Retardation: FYs 1977-88 (in thousands of dollars)*

| STATE              | Percentage | 1977      | 1978      | 1979      | 1980      | 1981        | 1982        | 1983        | 1984        | 1985        | 1986        | 1987        | 1988        |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| UNITED STATES      |            |           |           |           |           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| TOTAL ADC BENEFITS |            | \$827,176 | \$898,968 | \$912,092 | \$995,124 | \$1,212,004 | \$1,348,838 | \$1,468,364 | \$1,505,238 | \$1,620,509 | \$1,788,090 | \$1,780,864 | \$1,856,660 |
| UNITED STATES      |            |           |           |           |           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| MR ADC BENEFITS    | 68.79      | \$566,204 | \$596,943 | \$601,588 | \$648,142 | \$898,368   | \$798,072   | \$827,142   | \$854,900   | \$920,383   | \$998,456   | \$1,011,436 | \$1,053,918 |
| ALABAMA            | 1.311      | 8,222     | 9,137     | 10,654    | 12,653    | 15,889      | 17,883      | 19,093      | 19,734      | 21,245      | 23,047      | 23,347      | 24,328      |
| ALASKA             | 0.040      | 251       | 279       | 325       | 398       | 465         | 540         | 583         | 602         | 648         | 703         | 712         | 743         |
| ARIZONA            | 0.470      | 2,948     | 3,278     | 3,839     | 4,538     | 5,686       | 6,340       | 6,845       | 7,075       | 7,618       | 8,283       | 8,370       | 8,722       |
| ARKANSAS           | 0.827      | 5,187     | 5,784     | 6,721     | 7,982     | 10,023      | 11,156      | 12,044      | 12,448      | 13,402      | 14,539      | 14,728      | 15,348      |
| CALIFORNIA         | 4.537      | 28,362    | 31,552    | 36,791    | 43,891    | 54,887      | 61,082      | 65,930      | 68,142      | 73,380      | 79,585      | 80,819      | 84,005      |
| COLORADO           | 0.434      | 2,658     | 2,955     | 3,448     | 4,092     | 5,139       | 5,719       | 6,175       | 6,382       | 6,871       | 7,454       | 7,551       | 7,868       |
| CONNECTICUT        | 0.418      | 2,620     | 2,913     | 3,387     | 4,034     | 5,080       | 5,636       | 6,088       | 6,292       | 6,774       | 7,348       | 7,444       | 7,757       |
| DELAWARE           | 0.228      | 1,430     | 1,589     | 1,853     | 2,200     | 2,783       | 3,075       | 3,321       | 3,432       | 3,686       | 4,004       | 4,080       | 4,231       |
| DIST OF COLUM      | 0.133      | 834       | 927       | 1,081     | 1,284     | 1,612       | 1,794       | 1,937       | 2,002       | 2,158       | 2,338       | 2,389       | 2,488       |
| FLORIDA            | 2.115      | 13,266    | 14,741    | 17,188    | 20,412    | 26,834      | 29,538      | 30,802      | 31,838      | 34,274      | 37,182      | 37,665      | 39,247      |
| GEORGIA            | 1.379      | 8,642     | 9,804     | 11,199    | 13,289    | 16,701      | 18,587      | 20,089      | 20,742      | 22,330      | 24,235      | 24,540      | 25,171      |
| HAWAII             | 0.167      | 1,047     | 1,184     | 1,357     | 1,612     | 2,024       | 2,253       | 2,432       | 2,514       | 2,706       | 2,986       | 2,974       | 3,099       |
| IDAHO              | 0.147      | 922       | 1,025     | 1,185     | 1,419     | 1,782       | 1,983       | 2,141       | 2,219       | 2,382       | 2,584       | 2,618       | 2,728       |
| ILLINOIS           | 3.084      | 19,342    | 21,484    | 25,083    | 29,784    | 37,378      | 41,588      | 44,814      | 46,422      | 49,978      | 54,217      | 54,822      | 57,228      |
| INDIANA            | 1.870      | 11,738    | 13,033    | 15,187    | 18,048    | 22,884      | 25,223      | 27,234      | 28,148      | 30,363      | 32,875      | 33,302      | 34,701      |
| IOWA               | 0.888      | 4,392     | 4,781     | 5,575     | 6,621     | 8,314       | 9,253       | 9,991       | 10,328      | 11,117      | 12,080      | 12,217      | 12,730      |
| KANSAS             | 0.837      | 3,986     | 4,440     | 5,177     | 6,148     | 7,720       | 8,582       | 9,277       | 9,588       | 10,355      | 11,188      | 11,344      | 11,820      |
| KENTUCKY           | 1.225      | 7,883     | 8,538     | 9,868     | 11,823    | 14,847      | 16,523      | 17,848      | 18,438      | 19,851      | 21,538      | 21,815      | 22,732      |
| LOUISIANA          | 2.039      | 12,725    | 14,141    | 16,480    | 19,582    | 24,502      | 27,388      | 29,550      | 30,541      | 32,860      | 35,479      | 36,134      | 37,651      |
| MAINE              | 0.308      | 1,932     | 2,147     | 2,503     | 2,973     | 3,733       | 4,184       | 4,488       | 4,638       | 4,991       | 5,415       | 5,485       | 5,715       |
| MARYLAND           | 0.824      | 5,188     | 5,743     | 6,687     | 7,953     | 9,987       | 11,114      | 12,000      | 12,403      | 13,353      | 14,488      | 14,674      | 15,291      |
| MASSACHUSETTS      | 1.110      | 6,982     | 7,738     | 9,021     | 10,713    | 13,483      | 14,972      | 16,188      | 16,708      | 17,968      | 19,514      | 19,767      | 20,588      |
| MICHIGAN           | 3.147      | 19,737    | 21,834    | 25,875    | 30,372    | 38,142      | 42,448      | 45,832      | 47,370      | 50,887      | 54,534      | 55,043      | 56,397      |
| MINNESOTA          | 1.178      | 7,384     | 8,217     | 9,582     | 11,379    | 14,290      | 15,903      | 17,171      | 17,747      | 19,108      | 20,727      | 20,888      | 21,878      |
| MISSISSIPPI        | 0.994      | 6,234     | 6,938     | 8,078     | 9,693     | 12,047      | 13,407      | 14,478      | 14,982      | 16,108      | 17,478      | 17,702      | 18,445      |
| MISSOURI           | 1.438      | 8,819     | 10,022    | 11,887    | 13,878    | 17,429      | 19,388      | 20,943      | 21,845      | 23,303      | 25,080      | 25,009      | 26,084      |
| MONTANA            | 0.190      | 1,189     | 1,324     | 1,544     | 1,834     | 2,303       | 2,583       | 2,787       | 2,880       | 3,078       | 3,340       | 3,384       | 3,526       |
| NEBRASKA           | 0.337      | 2,114     | 2,349     | 2,738     | 3,262     | 4,044       | 4,548       | 4,908       | 5,073       | 5,401       | 5,804       | 5,801       | 6,254       |
| NEVADA             | 0.127      | 797       | 885       | 1,032     | 1,226     | 1,539       | 1,713       | 1,880       | 1,912       | 2,068       | 2,253       | 2,282       | 2,357       |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE      | 0.084      | 527       | 585       | 683       | 811       | 1,018       | 1,133       | 1,223       | 1,264       | 1,381       | 1,477       | 1,498       | 1,559       |
| NEW JERSEY         | 1.424      | 8,931     | 9,925     | 11,573    | 13,743    | 17,259      | 19,207      | 20,739      | 21,435      | 23,078      | 25,034      | 25,359      | 26,424      |
| NEW MEXICO         | 0.300      | 1,882     | 2,091     | 2,438     | 2,896     | 3,638       | 4,047       | 4,389       | 4,518       | 4,882       | 5,274       | 5,343       | 5,567       |
| NEW YORK           | 3.741      | 23,483    | 26,074    | 30,403    | 36,106    | 45,341      | 50,480      | 54,483      | 56,311      | 60,823      | 65,787      | 66,822      | 69,420      |
| NORTH CAROLINA     | 1.880      | 10,537    | 11,709    | 13,653    | 16,214    | 20,362      | 22,680      | 24,467      | 25,288      | 27,224      | 29,534      | 29,918      | 31,175      |
| NORTH DAKOTA       | 0.230      | 1,499     | 1,688     | 1,943     | 2,307     | 2,897       | 3,224       | 3,481       | 3,588       | 3,873       | 4,268       | 4,258       | 4,435       |
| OHIO               | 3.392      | 21,274    | 23,841    | 27,587    | 32,737    | 41,111      | 45,753      | 49,400      | 51,058      | 54,987      | 59,831      | 60,407      | 62,944      |
| OKLAHOMA           | 0.887      | 4,371     | 4,858     | 5,684     | 6,727     | 8,448       | 9,491       | 10,151      | 10,492      | 11,295      | 12,353      | 12,413      | 12,934      |
| OREGON             | 0.493      | 3,082     | 3,438     | 4,007     | 4,758     | 5,975       | 6,680       | 7,180       | 7,421       | 7,989       | 8,687       | 8,780       | 9,148       |
| PENNSYLVANIA       | 2.818      | 17,681    | 19,627    | 22,885    | 27,178    | 34,130      | 37,883      | 41,011      | 42,388      | 45,833      | 49,806      | 50,149      | 52,255      |
| RHODE ISLAND       | 0.225      | 1,411     | 1,586     | 1,828     | 2,172     | 2,727       | 3,036       | 3,277       | 3,387       | 3,648       | 3,944       | 4,007       | 4,175       |
| SOUTH CAROLINA     | 0.871      | 5,080     | 5,788     | 6,781     | 8,371     | 11,089      | 12,687      | 14,141      | 14,818      | 16,236      | 17,870      | 17,992      | 18,818      |
| SOUTH DAKOTA       | 0.182      | 1,141     | 1,288     | 1,479     | 1,757     | 2,208       | 2,488       | 2,661       | 2,740       | 2,949       | 3,280       | 3,241       | 3,377       |
| TENNESSEE          | 1.193      | 7,482     | 8,318     | 9,686     | 11,514    | 14,488      | 16,088      | 17,374      | 17,967      | 19,333      | 20,973      | 21,248      | 22,138      |
| TEXAS              | 3.130      | 19,831    | 21,818    | 25,437    | 30,208    | 37,938      | 42,219      | 45,584      | 47,114      | 50,722      | 54,836      | 55,741      | 58,082      |
| UTAH               | 0.228      | 1,430     | 1,588     | 1,853     | 2,200     | 2,783       | 3,075       | 3,321       | 3,432       | 3,686       | 4,004       | 4,080       | 4,231       |
| VERMONT            | 0.138      | 847       | 941       | 1,097     | 1,303     | 1,638       | 1,821       | 1,988       | 2,032       | 2,188       | 2,373       | 2,404       | 2,505       |
| VIRGINIA           | 1.248      | 7,827     | 8,898     | 10,142    | 12,048    | 15,128      | 16,833      | 18,175      | 18,786      | 20,224      | 21,840      | 22,225      | 23,159      |
| WASHINGTON         | 0.887      | 5,438     | 6,043     | 7,048     | 8,388     | 10,508      | 11,884      | 12,827      | 13,050      | 14,068      | 15,242      | 15,440      | 16,088      |
| WEST VIRGINIA      | 0.772      | 4,842     | 5,381     | 6,274     | 7,451     | 9,367       | 10,413      | 11,243      | 11,820      | 12,510      | 13,372      | 13,748      | 14,326      |
| WISCONSIN          | 1.530      | 9,598     | 10,684    | 12,434    | 14,788    | 18,544      | 20,637      | 22,282      | 23,030      | 24,784      | 26,897      | 27,247      | 28,391      |
| WYOMING            | 0.078      | 489       | 544       | 634       | 753       | 945         | 1,052       | 1,138       | 1,174       | 1,264       | 1,371       | 1,389       | 1,447       |

TABLE III-5

*Federal SSI Recipients with Mental Retardation & Related  
Developmental Disabilities as a Percentage of State Population: FY 1988*

| <i>State</i>   | <i>SSI Recipients<br/>with MR/DD</i> | <i>State<br/>Population</i> | <i>MR/DD %<br/>of State<br/>Population</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| MISSISSIPPI    | 18,467                               | 2,625,000                   | 0.70%                                      |
| WEST VIRGINIA  | 12,016                               | 1,897,000                   | 0.63%                                      |
| LOUISIANA      | 27,637                               | 4,461,000                   | 0.62%                                      |
| KENTUCKY       | 20,416                               | 3,727,000                   | 0.55%                                      |
| TENNESSEE      | 25,902                               | 4,855,000                   | 0.53%                                      |
| ALABAMA        | 20,543                               | 4,083,000                   | 0.50%                                      |
| ARKANSAS       | 11,528                               | 2,388,000                   | 0.48%                                      |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 16,396                               | 3,425,000                   | 0.48%                                      |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 29,906                               | 6,413,000                   | 0.47%                                      |
| GEORGIA        | 28,105                               | 6,222,000                   | 0.45%                                      |
| D.C.           | 2,380                                | 622,000                     | 0.38%                                      |
| MISSOURI       | 17,825                               | 5,103,000                   | 0.35%                                      |
| MAINE          | 3,995                                | 1,187,000                   | 0.34%                                      |
| OHIO           | 34,452                               | 10,784,000                  | 0.32%                                      |
| MICHIGAN       | 28,245                               | 9,200,000                   | 0.31%                                      |
| WISCONSIN      | 14,329                               | 4,807,000                   | 0.30%                                      |
| NEW YORK       | 52,745                               | 17,825,000                  | 0.30%                                      |
| PENNSYLVANIA   | 35,063                               | 11,936,000                  | 0.29%                                      |
| NEW MEXICO     | 4,379                                | 1,500,000                   | 0.29%                                      |
| VERMONT        | 1,545                                | 548,000                     | 0.28%                                      |
| RHODE ISLAND   | 2,770                                | 986,000                     | 0.28%                                      |
| VIRGINIA       | 16,555                               | 5,904,000                   | 0.28%                                      |
| DELAWARE       | 1,805                                | 644,000                     | 0.28%                                      |
| OKLAHOMA       | 9,145                                | 3,272,000                   | 0.28%                                      |
| IOWA           | 7,476                                | 2,834,000                   | 0.26%                                      |
| ILLINOIS       | 29,898                               | 11,582,000                  | 0.26%                                      |
| MARYLAND       | 11,699                               | 4,535,000                   | 0.26%                                      |
| NORTH DAKOTA   | 1,712                                | 672,000                     | 0.25%                                      |
| INDIANA        | 13,946                               | 5,531,000                   | 0.25%                                      |
| SOUTH DAKOTA   | 1,714                                | 709,000                     | 0.24%                                      |
| FLORIDA        | 28,663                               | 12,023,000                  | 0.24%                                      |
| CALIFORNIA     | 65,132                               | 27,863,000                  | 0.24%                                      |
| TEXAS          | 38,370                               | 16,789,000                  | 0.23%                                      |
| NEBRASKA       | 3,578                                | 1,594,000                   | 0.22%                                      |
| KANSAS         | 5,496                                | 2,476,000                   | 0.22%                                      |
| IDAHO          | 2,163                                | 988,000                     | 0.22%                                      |
| NEW JERSEY     | 16,022                               | 7,672,000                   | 0.21%                                      |
| MASSACHUSETTS  | 11,878                               | 5,855,000                   | 0.20%                                      |
| MONTANA        | 1,638                                | 809,000                     | 0.20%                                      |
| WASHINGTON     | 8,500                                | 4,538,000                   | 0.19%                                      |
| OREGON         | 4,989                                | 2,724,000                   | 0.18%                                      |
| MINNESOTA      | 7,343                                | 4,246,000                   | 0.17%                                      |
| CONNECTICUT    | 5,486                                | 3,211,000                   | 0.17%                                      |
| COLORADO       | 5,586                                | 3,296,000                   | 0.17%                                      |
| ARIZONA        | 5,491                                | 3,386,000                   | 0.16%                                      |
| HAWAII         | 1,721                                | 1,063,000                   | 0.16%                                      |
| UTAH           | 2,385                                | 1,680,000                   | 0.14%                                      |
| ALASKA         | 731                                  | 525,000                     | 0.14%                                      |
| NEVADA         | 1,267                                | 1,007,000                   | 0.13%                                      |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE  | 1,209                                | 1,057,000                   | 0.11%                                      |
| WYOMING        | 556                                  | 490,000                     | 0.11%                                      |
| UNITED STATES  | 720,618                              | 243,386,000                 | 0.30%                                      |

# INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS

TABLE III-1

Federal SSI Payments to Individuals with  
Mental Retardation and Related Developmental Disabilities: FY 1988

| <i>State</i>     | <i>Federal<br/>Payments for<br/>Blind/Disabled</i> | <i>MR/DD<br/>Federal<br/>Payments</i> | <i>MR/DD % of<br/>Blind/Disabled</i> | <i>Estimated<br/>Recipients<br/>with MR/DD</i> |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| ALABAMA          | \$218,083,832                                      | \$61,534,000                          | 28%                                  | 20,543                                         |
| ALASKA           | \$8,565,540                                        | \$1,998,000                           | 23%                                  | 731                                            |
| ARIZONA          | \$84,983,508                                       | \$18,285,000                          | 22%                                  | 5,491                                          |
| ARKANSAS         | \$114,307,608                                      | \$34,270,000                          | 30%                                  | 11,528                                         |
| CALIFORNIA       | \$1,460,784,408                                    | \$178,629,000                         | 12%                                  | 65,132                                         |
| COLORADO         | \$72,231,180                                       | \$15,364,000                          | 21%                                  | 5,586                                          |
| CONNECTICUT      | \$69,631,680                                       | \$16,141,000                          | 23%                                  | 5,486                                          |
| DELAWARE         | \$16,711,872                                       | \$4,970,000                           | 30%                                  | 1,805                                          |
| DIST OF COLUMBIA | \$41,338,848                                       | \$6,932,000                           | 17%                                  | 2,380                                          |
| FLORIDA          | \$353,746,464                                      | \$81,227,000                          | 23%                                  | 28,663                                         |
| GEORGIA          | \$278,621,712                                      | \$80,735,000                          | 29%                                  | 28,105                                         |
| HAWAII           | \$21,784,844                                       | \$4,998,000                           | 23%                                  | 1,721                                          |
| IDAHO            | \$20,071,992                                       | \$6,650,000                           | 33%                                  | 2,163                                          |
| ILLINOIS         | \$398,802,248                                      | \$86,082,000                          | 22%                                  | 29,898                                         |
| INDIANA          | \$121,979,964                                      | \$36,790,000                          | 30%                                  | 13,946                                         |
| IOWA             | \$58,282,968                                       | \$19,553,000                          | 34%                                  | 7,476                                          |
| KANSAS           | \$45,805,128                                       | \$14,302,000                          | 31%                                  | 5,498                                          |
| KENTUCKY         | \$220,820,312                                      | \$62,114,000                          | 28%                                  | 20,416                                         |
| LOUISIANA        | \$250,088,292                                      | \$67,378,000                          | 35%                                  | 27,637                                         |
| MAINE            | \$39,329,004                                       | \$9,126,000                           | 23%                                  | 3,995                                          |
| MARYLAND         | \$130,043,688                                      | \$34,994,000                          | 27%                                  | 11,699                                         |
| MASSACHUSETTS    | \$196,734,996                                      | \$29,406,000                          | 15%                                  | 11,878                                         |
| MICHIGAN         | \$307,618,008                                      | \$82,082,000                          | 27%                                  | 28,245                                         |
| MINNESOTA        | \$69,647,700                                       | \$16,851,000                          | 24%                                  | 7,343                                          |
| MISSISSIPPI      | \$189,387,792                                      | \$55,330,000                          | 29%                                  | 18,467                                         |
| MISSOURI         | \$162,399,732                                      | \$52,298,000                          | 32%                                  | 17,825                                         |
| MONTANA          | \$19,295,652                                       | \$4,658,000                           | 24%                                  | 1,638                                          |
| NEBRASKA         | \$29,178,900                                       | \$9,850,000                           | 34%                                  | 3,576                                          |
| NEVADA           | \$16,225,284                                       | \$3,527,000                           | 22%                                  | 1,267                                          |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE    | \$14,027,184                                       | \$3,219,000                           | 23%                                  | 1,209                                          |
| NEW JERSEY       | \$202,823,184                                      | \$44,974,000                          | 22%                                  | 16,022                                         |
| NEW MEXICO       | \$55,616,908                                       | \$13,453,000                          | 24%                                  | 4,379                                          |
| NEW YORK         | \$845,966,280                                      | \$152,158,000                         | 18%                                  | 52,745                                         |
| NORTH CAROLINA   | \$254,942,544                                      | \$83,653,000                          | 33%                                  | 29,908                                         |
| NORTH DAKOTA     | \$12,216,816                                       | \$3,750,000                           | 31%                                  | 1,712                                          |
| OHIO             | \$351,405,664                                      | \$100,002,000                         | 28%                                  | 34,452                                         |
| OKLAHOMA         | \$101,712,792                                      | \$26,306,000                          | 26%                                  | 9,145                                          |
| OREGON           | \$65,563,344                                       | \$14,579,000                          | 22%                                  | 4,989                                          |
| PENNSYLVANIA     | \$409,791,540                                      | \$100,785,000                         | 25%                                  | 35,083                                         |
| RHODE ISLAND     | \$31,491,408                                       | \$7,016,000                           | 22%                                  | 2,770                                          |
| SOUTH CAROLINA   | \$156,120,228                                      | \$46,985,000                          | 30%                                  | 16,398                                         |
| SOUTH DAKOTA     | \$16,857,288                                       | \$3,750,000                           | 22%                                  | 1,714                                          |
| TENNESSEE        | \$253,201,620                                      | \$77,338,000                          | 31%                                  | 25,902                                         |
| TEXAS            | \$416,994,016                                      | \$105,801,000                         | 25%                                  | 36,370                                         |
| UTAH             | \$23,579,280                                       | \$6,740,000                           | 29%                                  | 2,385                                          |
| VERMONT          | \$18,664,452                                       | \$3,602,000                           | 19%                                  | 1,545                                          |
| VIRGINIA         | \$166,721,832                                      | \$45,548,000                          | 27%                                  | 16,555                                         |
| WASHINGTON       | \$130,097,016                                      | \$22,943,000                          | 18%                                  | 8,500                                          |
| WEST VIRGINIA    | \$109,196,952                                      | \$38,060,000                          | 35%                                  | 12,016                                         |
| WISCONSIN        | \$158,676,672                                      | \$37,156,000                          | 23%                                  | 14,329                                         |
| WYOMING          | \$5,324,680                                        | \$1,200,000                           | 23%                                  | 556                                            |
| UNITED STATES    | \$8,819,285,078                                    | \$2,084,822,000                       | 23%                                  | 720,816                                        |

TABLE III-2

Federal SSI Payments to Individuals with Mental Retardation &  
Related Developmental Disabilities: FYs 1977-88 (in thousands of dollars)

| STATE                | 1977      | 1978      | 1979      | 1980        | 1981        | 1982        | 1983        | 1984        | 1985        | 1986        | 1987        | 1988        |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ALABAMA              | 854,326   | 827,038   | 829,790   | 834,187     | 840,482     | 848,598     | 849,650     | 858,288     | 881,382     | 885,487     | 888,483     | 881,834     |
| ALASKA               | 828       | 888       | 899       | 948         | 782         | 891         | 881         | 1,008       | 1,173       | 1,317       | 1,806       | 1,908       |
| ARIZONA              | 4,878     | 8,387     | 8,913     | 7,188       | 8,203       | 9,188       | 10,139      | 11,472      | 12,821      | 13,871      | 18,177      | 18,286      |
| ARKANSAS             | 18,994    | 17,851    | 18,886    | 20,874      | 25,080      | 27,243      | 29,328      | 33,088      | 35,781      | 38,051      | 53,120      | 54,270      |
| CALIFORNIA           | 98,933    | 71,716    | 75,431    | 83,942      | 98,200      | 108,836     | 117,483     | 131,884     | 191,084     | 201,589     | 199,127     | 178,829     |
| COLORADO             | 8,008     | 8,834     | 8,830     | 8,884       | 7,581       | 8,247       | 8,842       | 10,188      | 11,088      | 12,121      | 14,818      | 18,384      |
| CONNECTICUT          | 9,077     | 9,828     | 7,048     | 7,913       | 9,308       | 10,823      | 11,806      | 13,782      | 16,270      | 18,329      | 18,274      | 18,141      |
| DELAWARE             | 1,908     | 2,082     | 2,326     | 2,802       | 3,086       | 3,308       | 3,787       | 4,308       | 4,718       | 5,000       | 4,830       | 4,970       |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 9,300     | 3,538     | 8,788     | 4,148       | 4,798       | 5,389       | 5,782       | 8,270       | 8,988       | 7,141       | 8,328       | 8,932       |
| FLORIDA              | 27,219    | 30,806    | 34,218    | 36,718      | 47,614      | 63,657      | 58,019      | 64,640      | 71,291      | 78,168      | 78,802      | 81,227      |
| GEORGIA              | 38,008    | 38,772    | 42,831    | 47,648      | 57,202      | 63,457      | 67,804      | 78,598      | 81,378      | 84,348      | 77,868      | 80,735      |
| HAWAII               | 992       | 1,139     | 1,293     | 1,483       | 1,744       | 1,993       | 2,181       | 2,497       | 2,989       | 3,187       | 8,000       | 4,998       |
| IDAHO                | 2,044     | 2,148     | 2,280     | 2,500       | 3,127       | 3,813       | 3,908       | 4,382       | 5,304       | 5,428       | 6,332       | 6,850       |
| ILLINOIS             | 33,814    | 33,886    | 36,821    | 38,302      | 48,708      | 60,286      | 68,444      | 81,651      | 88,854      | 77,448      | 83,038      | 88,082      |
| INDIANA              | 10,381    | 11,721    | 13,134    | 14,944      | 18,082      | 20,396      | 23,604      | 27,038      | 31,988      | 38,038      | 34,368      | 36,780      |
| IOWA                 | 8,188     | 8,884     | 7,348     | 8,111       | 9,008       | 11,328      | 12,488      | 14,828      | 18,771      | 17,888      | 18,443      | 18,553      |
| KANSAS               | 4,847     | 6,358     | 6,841     | 8,128       | 7,230       | 8,138       | 9,070       | 10,888      | 12,213      | 12,797      | 14,283      | 14,302      |
| KENTUCKY             | 20,811    | 22,881    | 24,448    | 28,080      | 34,528      | 38,190      | 42,838      | 48,880      | 53,879      | 67,888      | 88,808      | 82,114      |
| LOUISIANA            | 28,887    | 40,838    | 43,847    | 48,457      | 57,798      | 63,290      | 68,838      | 72,888      | 78,782      | 84,228      | 84,882      | 87,378      |
| MAINE                | 3,388     | 3,741     | 4,024     | 4,434       | 5,338       | 6,030       | 6,810       | 7,439       | 9,048       | 8,434       | 9,122       | 9,128       |
| MARYLAND             | 14,888    | 18,028    | 17,083    | 18,887      | 21,883      | 24,028      | 28,088      | 29,822      | 31,488      | 33,844      | 34,442      | 34,884      |
| MASSACHUSETTS        | 8,880     | 10,888    | 11,388    | 12,884      | 14,848      | 16,891      | 17,888      | 20,174      | 25,978      | 27,250      | 28,117      | 29,408      |
| MICHIGAN             | 28,817    | 28,471    | 30,878    | 33,788      | 41,080      | 47,533      | 51,880      | 60,110      | 71,582      | 75,881      | 78,430      | 82,082      |
| MINNESOTA            | 6,880     | 7,428     | 7,789     | 8,280       | 8,888       | 10,552      | 11,198      | 13,129      | 14,848      | 16,211      | 16,482      | 18,851      |
| MISSISSIPPI          | 27,728    | 28,901    | 32,687    | 38,308      | 43,688      | 49,718      | 53,612      | 60,981      | 64,510      | 67,353      | 63,483      | 65,330      |
| MISSOURI             | 18,882    | 21,788    | 22,882    | 28,708      | 30,878      | 34,881      | 37,827      | 42,870      | 48,870      | 48,881      | 50,488      | 52,258      |
| MONTANA              | 1,981     | 2,022     | 2,108     | 2,247       | 2,801       | 2,844       | 3,188       | 3,831       | 4,283       | 4,888       | 3,987       | 4,859       |
| NEBRASKA             | 3,784     | 4,109     | 4,389     | 4,880       | 6,080       | 8,850       | 7,480       | 8,228       | 9,823       | 9,848       | 9,829       | 9,850       |
| NEVADA               | 708       | 782       | 908       | 1,073       | 1,338       | 1,581       | 1,738       | 2,114       | 2,450       | 2,780       | 3,198       | 3,527       |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE        | 888       | 1,233     | 1,328     | 1,502       | 1,918       | 2,186       | 2,388       | 2,943       | 3,284       | 3,340       | 3,461       | 3,219       |
| NEW JERSEY           | 18,732    | 17,184    | 18,871    | 20,882      | 25,272      | 28,828      | 31,788      | 38,138      | 41,841      | 44,287      | 44,888      | 44,874      |
| NEW MEXICO           | 8,882     | 8,701     | 8,032     | 8,707       | 7,882       | 8,803       | 9,378       | 10,452      | 11,492      | 12,137      | 12,889      | 13,453      |
| NEW YORK             | 83,100    | 88,000    | 88,807    | 78,378      | 88,828      | 88,544      | 101,708     | 112,551     | 130,128     | 138,430     | 147,978     | 162,169     |
| NORTH CAROLINA       | 38,317    | 42,328    | 48,241    | 50,232      | 59,428      | 65,843      | 70,788      | 78,227      | 84,078      | 88,343      | 80,389      | 83,853      |
| NORTH DAKOTA         | 1,712     | 1,764     | 1,802     | 1,878       | 2,237       | 2,455       | 2,687       | 3,124       | 3,411       | 3,941       | 3,714       | 3,760       |
| OHIO                 | 37,780    | 40,148    | 42,808    | 48,828      | 58,882      | 61,548      | 68,487      | 74,771      | 84,888      | 90,781      | 98,780      | 100,002     |
| OKLAHOMA             | 13,283    | 13,974    | 14,553    | 15,882      | 18,164      | 19,571      | 20,438      | 22,782      | 24,193      | 25,547      | 24,499      | 26,308      |
| OREGON               | 5,973     | 6,182     | 6,420     | 6,989       | 8,287       | 9,428       | 10,430      | 12,378      | 13,874      | 14,785      | 13,808      | 14,579      |
| PENNSYLVANIA         | 38,471    | 44,100    | 47,982    | 58,733      | 60,782      | 68,243      | 72,209      | 81,320      | 90,830      | 97,485      | 98,890      | 100,785     |
| RHODE ISLAND         | 3,368     | 3,627     | 3,812     | 4,173       | 4,803       | 5,401       | 5,848       | 6,842       | 8,281       | 8,489       | 7,258       | 7,018       |
| SOUTH CAROLINA       | 18,237    | 20,308    | 22,182    | 25,078      | 29,878      | 33,481      | 38,378      | 40,888      | 44,038      | 48,828      | 48,058      | 48,988      |
| SOUTH DAKOTA         | 1,229     | 1,383     | 1,503     | 1,682       | 1,879       | 2,299       | 2,844       | 3,011       | 3,317       | 3,827       | 3,785       | 3,750       |
| TENNESSEE            | 31,308    | 34,554    | 37,197    | 41,782      | 48,888      | 58,531      | 60,329      | 67,154      | 72,571      | 75,233      | 73,012      | 77,338      |
| TEXAS                | 38,388    | 41,782    | 48,024    | 50,798      | 61,578      | 68,790      | 73,311      | 82,744      | 90,082      | 97,727      | 100,088     | 105,801     |
| UTAH                 | 2,610     | 2,584     | 2,508     | 2,887       | 3,118       | 3,580       | 3,988       | 4,883       | 5,143       | 5,988       | 6,389       | 6,740       |
| VERMONT              | 1,388     | 1,587     | 1,844     | 1,883       | 2,288       | 2,493       | 2,734       | 3,118       | 3,828       | 4,048       | 3,871       | 3,802       |
| VIRGINIA             | 18,847    | 18,943    | 20,888    | 24,028      | 29,587      | 33,352      | 38,186      | 41,092      | 43,803      | 48,838      | 43,782      | 48,548      |
| WASHINGTON           | 8,388     | 8,482     | 8,882     | 9,187       | 10,348      | 11,578      | 12,483      | 14,983      | 17,202      | 18,852      | 21,887      | 22,943      |
| WEST VIRGINIA        | 18,488    | 18,313    | 19,838    | 21,793      | 25,457      | 28,831      | 30,878      | 34,488      | 37,451      | 38,721      | 38,048      | 38,050      |
| WISCONSIN            | 8,794     | 9,880     | 10,977    | 12,311      | 15,243      | 17,182      | 19,028      | 22,030      | 30,752      | 36,642      | 34,838      | 37,158      |
| WYOMING              | 484       | 488       | 483       | 481         | 586         | 611         | 738         | 806         | 1,068       | 1,242       | 1,347       | 1,200       |
| UNITED STATES        | \$780,608 | \$880,818 | \$921,843 | \$1,028,427 | \$1,220,331 | \$1,382,802 | \$1,478,061 | \$1,654,841 | \$1,857,888 | \$2,018,922 | \$1,977,372 | \$2,064,822 |



TABLE III-3

SSI State Supplement Payments to Individuals with  
Mental Retardation & Related Developmental Disabilities: FY 1988 <sup>1</sup>

| <i>State</i>     | <i>State Supplement<br/>Payments for<br/>Blind/Disabled</i> | <i>State Supplement<br/>for Recipients<br/>with MR/DD</i> | <i>MR/DD % of<br/>Blind/Disabled<br/>Payments</i> | <i>Estimated<br/>Recipients<br/>with MR/DD</i> |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| ALABAMA          | \$3,876,906                                                 | \$1,104,000                                               | 28%                                               | 1,609                                          |
| ALASKA           | \$8,208,858                                                 | \$2,189,000                                               | 27%                                               | 795                                            |
| ARIZONA          | \$2,378,605                                                 | \$454,000                                                 | 19%                                               | 568                                            |
| ARKANSAS         | \$12,253                                                    | \$0                                                       | 0%                                                | 0                                              |
| CALIFORNIA       | \$1,243,703,986                                             | \$156,614,000                                             | 13%                                               | 58,458                                         |
| COLORADO         | \$11,157,877                                                | \$2,722,522                                               | 24%                                               | 3,500                                          |
| CONNECTICUT      | \$35,697,415                                                | \$7,599,000                                               | 21%                                               | 2,343                                          |
| DELAWARE         | \$631,630                                                   | \$240,000                                                 | 38%                                               | 152                                            |
| DIST OF COLUMBIA | \$3,584,688                                                 | \$369,000                                                 | 10%                                               | 1,268                                          |
| FLORIDA          | \$6,126,383                                                 | \$1,638,000                                               | 27%                                               | 1,468                                          |
| GEORGIA          | \$10,632                                                    | \$0                                                       | 0%                                                | 0                                              |
| HAWAII           | \$2,920,435                                                 | \$72,000                                                  | 2%                                                | 156                                            |
| IDAHO            | \$3,052,112                                                 | \$996,000                                                 | 33%                                               | 658                                            |
| ILLINOIS         | \$55,884,516                                                | \$13,646,000                                              | 24%                                               | 11,353                                         |
| INDIANA          | \$2,274,388                                                 | \$0                                                       | 0%                                                | 0                                              |
| IOWA             | \$1,917,095                                                 | \$281,000                                                 | 14%                                               | 260                                            |
| KANSAS           | \$27,334                                                    | \$0                                                       | 0%                                                | 0                                              |
| KENTUCKY         | \$5,290,787                                                 | \$1,430,000                                               | 27%                                               | 914                                            |
| LOUISIANA        | \$5,148                                                     | \$0                                                       | 0%                                                | 0                                              |
| MAINE            | \$5,651,848                                                 | \$1,349,000                                               | 24%                                               | 3,629                                          |
| MARYLAND         | \$57,317                                                    | N/A                                                       | N/A                                               | N/A                                            |
| MASSACHUSETTS    | \$65,948,521                                                | \$7,772,000                                               | 12%                                               | 7,641                                          |
| MICHIGAN         | \$59,157,793                                                | \$16,267,000                                              | 27%                                               | 26,763                                         |
| MINNESOTA        | \$20,977,654                                                | \$5,841,000                                               | 28%                                               | 2,565                                          |
| MISSISSIPPI      | \$21,160                                                    | \$0                                                       | 0%                                                | 0                                              |
| MISSOURI         | \$1,590,084                                                 | \$206,000                                                 | 13%                                               | 268                                            |
| MONTANA          | \$819,176                                                   | \$497,000                                                 | 61%                                               | 527                                            |
| NEBRASKA         | \$4,304,507                                                 | \$3,618,000                                               | 84%                                               | 4,373                                          |
| NEVADA           | \$674,414                                                   | \$0                                                       | 0%                                                | 0                                              |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE    | \$4,712,562                                                 | \$1,873,000                                               | 40%                                               | 1,175                                          |
| NEW JERSEY       | \$38,531,000                                                | \$8,545,000                                               | 22%                                               | 14,305                                         |
| NEW MEXICO       | N/A                                                         | N/A                                                       | N/A                                               | N/A                                            |
| NEW YORK         | \$234,003,399                                               | \$31,737,000                                              | 14%                                               | 33,866                                         |
| NORTH CAROLINA   | \$21,678,455                                                | \$6,415,000                                               | 30%                                               | 1,685                                          |
| NORTH DAKOTA     | \$0                                                         | \$0                                                       | 0%                                                | 0                                              |
| OHIO             | \$36,156                                                    | \$0                                                       | 0%                                                | 0                                              |
| OKLAHOMA         | \$15,347,220                                                | \$3,648,000                                               | 24%                                               | 5,600                                          |
| OREGON           | \$5,339,510                                                 | \$999,000                                                 | 19%                                               | 1,910                                          |
| PENNSYLVANIA     | \$59,675,011                                                | \$13,603,000                                              | 23%                                               | 28,408                                         |
| RHODE ISLAND     | \$7,409,514                                                 | \$1,612,000                                               | 22%                                               | 2,300                                          |
| SOUTH CAROLINA   | \$3,028,545                                                 | \$896,000                                                 | 30%                                               | 524                                            |
| SOUTH DAKOTA     | \$153,289                                                   | \$54,000                                                  | 35%                                               | 57                                             |
| TENNESSEE        | \$3,444                                                     | \$0                                                       | 0%                                                | 0                                              |
| TEXAS            | \$0                                                         | \$0                                                       | 0%                                                | 0                                              |
| UTAH             | N/A                                                         | N/A                                                       | N/A                                               | N/A                                            |
| VERMONT          | \$5,872,599                                                 | \$1,291,000                                               | 22%                                               | 1,429                                          |
| VIRGINIA         | \$7,313,393                                                 | \$1,811,000                                               | 25%                                               | 647                                            |
| WASHINGTON       | \$15,579,577                                                | \$2,009,000                                               | 13%                                               | 4,959                                          |
| WEST VIRGINIA    | \$0                                                         | \$0                                                       | 0%                                                | 0                                              |
| WISCONSIN        | \$71,252,806                                                | \$16,739,000                                              | 23%                                               | 12,403                                         |
| WYOMING          | \$200,400                                                   | \$56,000                                                  | 28%                                               | 233                                            |
| UNITED STATES    | \$2,038,098,400                                             | \$316,172,522                                             | 16%                                               | 238,077                                        |

<sup>1</sup> Zero ("0") indicates that the state did not provide supplementation for individuals with mental retardation and related developmental disabilities, "N/A" indicates that data were not available.

TABLE III-4

SSI State Supplement Payments to Individuals with Mental Retardation & Related Developmental Disabilities: FYs 1977-88 (In thousands of dollars) <sup>1</sup>

| State          | 1977      | 1978      | 1979      | 1980      | 1981      | 1982      | 1983      | 1984      | 1985      | 1986      | 1987      | 1988      |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ALABAMA        | \$761     | \$784     | \$858     | \$753     | \$798     | \$802     | \$882     | \$1,068   | \$1,130   | \$1,188   | \$1,188   | \$1,188   |
| ALASKA         | 286       | 443       | 418       | 804       | 162       | 277       | 894       | 1,342     | 1,419     | 1,412     | 1,669     | 2,189     |
| ARIZONA        | 0         | 14        | 40        | 67        | 63        | 77        | 144       | 194       | 306       | 389       | 487       | 454       |
| ARKANSAS       | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| CALIFORNIA     | 77,186    | 82,390    | 114,627   | 117,186   | 130,149   | 123,418   | 117,874   | 121,296   | 128,302   | 140,717   | 140,090   | 140,614   |
| COLORADO       | 1,612     | 1,505     | 1,458     | 1,328     | 1,370     | 1,654     | 1,804     | 1,841     | 2,052     | 2,058     | 2,338     | 2,723     |
| CONNECTICUT    | 1,997     | 2,374     | 2,930     | 3,449     | 3,730     | 3,729     | 4,515     | 5,641     | 5,967     | 6,932     | 7,184     | 7,599     |
| DELAWARE       | 51        | 48        | 44        | 45        | 41        | 42        | 40        | 42        | 45        | 64        | 238       | 240       |
| DIST OF COLUM  | 40        | 81        | 180       | 368       | 383       | 354       | 377       | 388       | 408       | 385       | 384       | 389       |
| FLORIDA        | 188       | 189       | 205       | 212       | 438       | 441       | 689       | 729       | 771       | 1,345     | 1,307     | 1,638     |
| GEORGIA        | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| HAWAII         | 58        | 61        | 63        | 66        | 70        | 72        | 67        | 63        | 68        | 68        | 71        | 72        |
| IDAHO          | 406       | 482       | 487       | 637       | 588       | 575       | 812       | 880       | 888       | 752       | 1,009     | 995       |
| ILLINOIS       | 8,570     | 5,137     | 5,119     | 8,607     | 8,967     | 8,812     | 8,833     | 6,181     | 6,536     | 11,486    | 19,386    | 13,648    |
| INDIANA        | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| IOWA           | 41        | 36        | 37        | 48        | 48        | 49        | 61        | 76        | 74        | 68        | 315       | 281       |
| KANSAS         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| KENTUCKY       | 1,214     | 1,332     | 1,473     | 1,484     | 1,480     | 1,470     | 1,445     | 1,413     | 1,495     | 1,308     | 1,430     | 1,430     |
| LOUISIANA      | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| MAINE          | 464       | 519       | 571       | 662       | 683       | 803       | 805       | 807       | 842       | 721       | 1,308     | 1,349     |
| MARYLAND       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       |
| MASSACHUSETTS  | 2,174     | 1,989     | 2,018     | 2,013     | 2,006     | 2,067     | 2,080     | 1,964     | 2,067     | 2,058     | 2,229     | 2,772     |
| MICHIGAN       | 7,843     | 9,868     | 11,789    | 11,188    | 15,008    | 8,702     | 8,774     | 10,048    | 10,628    | 11,134    | 18,487    | 18,287    |
| MINNESOTA      | 1,049     | 1,589     | 1,852     | 2,163     | 2,518     | 2,848     | 2,842     | 3,048     | 3,224     | 4,301     | 5,874     | 6,841     |
| MISSISSIPPI    | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| MISSOURI       | 1,364     | 1,312     | 1,280     | 1,181     | 989       | 899       | 835       | 761       | 805       | 822       | 374       | 208       |
| MONTANA        | 189       | 214       | 209       | 217       | 225       | 236       | 288       | 245       | 259       | 282       | 638       | 497       |
| NEBRASKA       | 808       | 1,079     | 1,144     | 1,089     | 1,178     | 1,303     | 1,214     | 1,464     | 1,538     | 3,380     | 3,331     | 3,618     |
| NEVADA         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE  | 498       | 584       | 734       | 832       | 1,134     | 1,329     | 1,680     | 1,753     | 1,854     | 1,899     | 1,950     | 1,873     |
| NEW JERSEY     | 3,580     | 3,505     | 3,181     | 3,887     | 4,551     | 8,112     | 8,587     | 8,434     | 8,758     | 7,585     | 8,463     | 8,545     |
| NEW MEXICO     | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       |
| NEW YORK       | 14,384    | 14,572    | 14,987    | 15,130    | 15,548    | 15,825    | 15,734    | 15,548    | 16,448    | 18,142    | 30,878    | 31,737    |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 2,638     | 3,085     | 3,203     | 3,475     | 3,885     | 4,129     | 4,182     | 4,481     | 4,719     | 5,822     | 6,851     | 6,415     |
| NORTH DAKOTA   | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| OHIO           | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| OKLAHOMA       | 2,118     | 2,250     | 3,587     | 3,879     | 4,059     | 3,913     | 3,857     | 3,015     | 3,189     | 3,200     | 3,417     | 3,848     |
| OREGON         | 785       | 784       | 806       | 848       | 880       | 1,158     | 1,698     | 1,734     | 1,834     | 1,048     | 873       | 909       |
| PENNSYLVANIA   | 9,039     | 9,405     | 9,532     | 9,588     | 9,803     | 9,800     | 10,801    | 10,983    | 11,618    | 12,217    | 13,470    | 13,803    |
| RHODE ISLAND   | 882       | 908       | 978       | 1,091     | 1,236     | 1,302     | 1,483     | 1,573     | 1,694     | 1,759     | 1,888     | 1,812     |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 182       | 212       | 248       | 375       | 377       | 414       | 482       | 539       | 570       | 638       | 667       | 896       |
| SOUTH DAKOTA   | 22        | 28        | 34        | 38        | 32        | 31        | 39        | 26        | 28        | 42        | 80        | 54        |
| TENNESSEE      | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| TEXAS          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| UTAH           | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       |
| VERMONT        | 428       | 458       | 587       | 652       | 848       | 682       | 834       | 872       | 822       | 1,037     | 1,250     | 1,291     |
| VIRGINIA       | 185       | 371       | 678       | 678       | 1,043     | 1,229     | 1,310     | 1,287     | 1,381     | 1,681     | 1,805     | 1,811     |
| WASHINGTON     | 1,028     | 1,343     | 1,507     | 1,532     | 1,272     | 1,341     | 1,285     | 1,484     | 1,649     | 1,743     | 1,901     | 2,009     |
| WEST VIRGINIA  | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| WISCONSIN      | 8,898     | 7,807     | 8,384     | 8,987     | 10,587    | 10,875    | 11,488    | 12,107    | 12,808    | 15,301    | 15,728    | 18,738    |
| WYOMING        | 0         | 0         | 40        | 40        | 40        | 40        | 40        | 44        | 47        | 58        | 58        | 58        |
| UNITED STATES  | \$145,519 | \$154,896 | \$198,094 | \$201,887 | \$207,428 | \$212,803 | \$218,549 | \$220,978 | \$223,739 | \$281,522 | \$302,888 | \$318,173 |

<sup>1</sup> Zero ("0") indicates that the state did not provide supplementation for individuals with mental retardation and related developmental disabilities. "N/A" indicates that data were not available.